THE WASHINGTON BEE

VOL. XXVII NO. 1 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY JUNE 1, 1907.

Congressional Library.

OPEN LETTER

To Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

Sir:—

It is claimed that you represent the Republican party and its principles. From the standpoint of colored Americans there is no Republican party, and so far as its principles are concerned they died when the late President McKinley was removed by the bullet of an assassin. Of course some colored Americans believed at the time you assumed control of the government that there was hope and their salvation in the body politic was assured. But how mistaken they have been. How disappointed they have become. So much so that they have concluded to let you know that they must look other fields over in which to plant their seeds. There are some colored men, no doubt, Mr. President, who are willing and ready to sacrifice their race for official favors, but a majority of the colored Americans have concluded to vote for a change of conditions, no matter what those conditons may be. There is nothing in your civil service law. It is being violated every day. Colored applicants who are certified to the many departments of the general government have been turned down. Then again the patronage of the government is being used to destroy the political standing and force of men who have opinions and dare express them. These conditions cannot last long. The country is getting tired of Rooseveltism. A speedy change is the only salvation of the country and the remaining fragments of the Republican party.

It is asserted by you and your secretary of war that the Republicans of Ohio must name a man who is objectionable to them and the country. You want a man who will carry out your policies. What are those policies? You believe in crushing out the innocent and marking men to be liars who don't agree with you. When the American people are compelled to submit to tyranny and unjust treatment, the government is no longer a Republic, but a monarchy. This country never was in such a condition before.

You say that you believe in a square deal. Do you? By placing the office of recorder of deeds under civil service and allowing the office of register of the treasury to remain as of old is no square deal. One is conducted by a colored Republican and the other is managed by an ex-Union soldier. In many of your departments the colored man is a slave. Many of them are Jim Crowed and are told if they are not satisfied, to resign. In the Bureau of Engraving and Printing colored young women are humiliated by being discriminated against. Is this a square deal? Some time ago you suggested the appointment of a committee to look into the condition of the city, and when the report was submitted to you it had a recommendation as tyrannical as many of your public utterances and orders. Our Chief of Police favored the report, but the citizens of Washington condemned it. What the people of this city want is a delegate in Congress. They want a man in direct touch with them. I understand that your Secretary of War is a little nervous. His sleep is restless and his nerves are becoming shattered. He had hopes at one time, but like Othello's occupation, he will never realize the hopes of his ambition. You may use the power of the government to carry into execution your will, but believe me when I tell you that there is no more hope of your Secretary of War becoming President of the United States than there is of quieting a war between this country and Japan. You may coquet with her military representative, but as certain as there is day and night, you must face the music. Just what part the colored Americans will play, I am unable to state, but, if they feel then as they do now, they will remain silent. I am gratified to know that the eyes of the American people are being opened. They will realize before long that it is important to place a man in the executive chair who is less spectacular. Senator Foraker will be vindicated, Mr. President. The American people are determined to see to it. They don't believe in doing injury to a man who does his duty. Then you should remember this aphorism: "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again." In the coming National Republican Convention you will have to contest with men other than Senator Foraker. The race will not be to the swift nor the strong, but the one that will endure to the end.

With these few gentle reminders, believe me to be

Sincerely yours,
THE EDITOR.

READ THE BEE.

OUR SCHOOLS TAKE ADVANCED STEP.

Model Lessons in Grammar Grades—Birney School Garden.

As an advanced step in the distinctively professional work of the colored schools and under the direction of Assistant Superintendent Montgomery a system of holding model lessons in the higher grades has been inaugurated this year for the first time in the history of the schools. These and the discussions which follow have proven of decided help to the teachers in conducting their classes; and considerable interest has been manifested by both officers and teachers. The idea is to select from the group of teachers considered excellent one to exemplify the best method of presenting and developing an assigned subject in the presence of the grade teachers. This takes place from two to three o'clock, and after dismissing the pupils a discussion is held on the minor and major features.

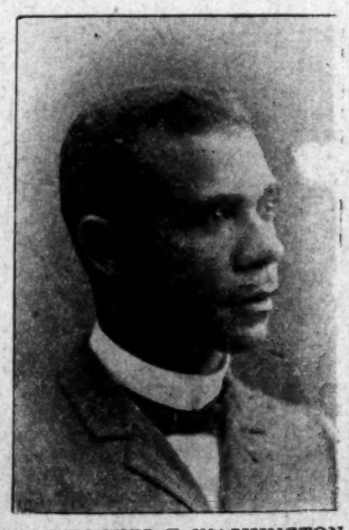
The first of these lessons was given some time ago by Miss M. E. Waller at the Summer School in language and composition. By the use of a model she developed oral and written reproduction in English work. Miss I. I. Kinner, of the Lovejoy School, gave a lesson a few weeks later in geography. The point in this was the use of product charts, showing commerce and trade. The next one was in technical grammar by Miss Mabel Ruby, at the Garrison School. She showed the development of the complex sentence by blackboard devices and a unique system of questioning. The last of the series was given Friday at the Birney School, Anacostia, by Mr. M. Grant Lucas, in the subject of history. He exemplified the Hebartion principles, showing, (1) Preparation—clear impression of the topic; (2) Presentation—the facts to be learned; (3) Comparison—with other incidents; (4) Generalization, and (5) Classification.

Those present were Dr. W. S. Montgomery, Supervisors J. C. Nalle, H. L. Bailey and R. C. Bruce, Dr. Lucy E. Moten, Prof. Kelly Miller, Miss E. F. G. Merritt, and thirty-four teachers of the seventh and eighth grades.

At the conclusion of the discussion the Birney School garden was viewed by those present. It is one of the most flourishing gardens in the city, and is under the direction of Miss F. J. Smith, principal; Miss E. V. Smith, head gardener, and Mr. J. C. Campbell. All of the teachers and pupils take part in this work at times. The children are eclipsing their fine record of last year in this work. In the front yard is a well-kept lawn with flower-beds and flowers in the center and running vines on the sides. Vegetables are in the rear yard. In this garden are peas, beans, okra, potatoes, beets, radishes, cabbages, corn, tomatoes, cantaloupes, and ater-melons. Many of them have come up and are growing nicely. After leaving the building quite a number of those present visited the homestead of the late Frederick Douglass.

MR. WASHINGTON APPOINTED.

The appointment of Prof. Booker T. Washington as one of the trustees of Howard University is no doubt a good one. One thing Mr. Washington will do is, he will bring financial aid to the



PROF. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

institution and no doubt make several important recommendations for the benefit of the university. If Mr. Washington will only keep away from the administration of President Roosevelt and cease his indorsement of Mr. Taft and attend to his educational work he will be a benefit to the colored people.

The affair of the brethren of the 19th Street Faction was a grand affair (dedication).

Rt. Rev. Bishop H. M. Turner, D.D., LL.D. of Georgia, is a prominent member of the Compack Masonic Fraternity of North Carolina.

HIS SUCCESSES

The most merited as well as the most difficult but least to be appreciated of all the professions among the colored people is the legal. But be it said to the credit of the modern colored lawyer, by his perseverance and worth, he is rapidly coming into his own. Conspicuous among the group of lawyers who are bringing about this change is J. Douglas Wetmore, Esq., of New York. It was predicted by the wiseacres at the time Mr. Wetmore went to New York to practice law, notwithstanding that he had practiced with very great success in Jacksonville, Fla., for eight years and had won many a notable case, chief among which was the Jim Crow car case in Jacksonville, which was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of that State, that he would fail. It was said by them the requirements to practice law in Florida did not come up to the standard in New York, that city of progress and prosperity.

Mr. Wetmore has only been in New York a little more than a year but long enough to falsify the prophecy of the wiseacres. Ever since he hung his shingle out in that city he has been busy and New York has been conscious of the fact that he was there practicing his profession. Two recent cases of his deserve special mention. Dr. Peters Ray, who practiced his profession for more than forty years in Brooklyn, N. Y., died a short time ago, leaving an estate amounting to more than a hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Wetmore has been retained to represent the only heir to the estate. Mr. W. H. Brooks, the musical director of the Drury Opera Company, had his right leg fractured in a wreck in Rutland, Vt., which was so serious that it had to be amputated. Mr. Wetmore on behalf of Mr. Brooks brought suit in New York against the New York Central and Vermont Rail-Road Companies, the New York Central being the leasor of the Vermont R. R. Co. The companies demurred to the declaration on the ground the the New York court did not have jurisdiction, because the accident happened in Vermont and was caused by the Vermont Railroad Company. The railroad companies were defeated upon that issue; the court decided that the Vermont Railroad Company, being the lessee of the New York Central, and the New York Central being a corporation of the State of New York, that the suit was properly brought. After being defeated upon that issue the railroad companies compromised with Mr. Wetmore for $6,000 and costs. Mr. Wetmore and the attorney for the railroad companies came on to Washington together and settled the case here, as Mr. Brooks since the accident has been stopping with his mother in Alexandria, Va.

The case is one of very great importance. Had the companies succeeded in taking the case to Vermont, Mr. Brooks could not have recovered more than $5,000 under the statute of that State.

READ THE BEE.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

Two hundred and four employes of the Government Printing Office were dismissed last Monday morning, because of the falling off of volume work in the bindery. There were 128 women and 76 men.

The funeral of Mrs. Frances Strother, wife of Rev. C. H. Strother, took place last Sunday from Friendship Baptist Church. The interment was in the family lot, Bailey's Crossroads, Va.

The Education and Missionary Convention of South Carolina, was held in Charlestown, S. C., last week. Miss N. H. Burroughs was a central figure.

Mr. R. H. Perrin was called to his former home to attend the funeral of his grandmother.

Many criticisms have been made by some papers on the Howard University Journal concerning the space it has devoted to the "Jamestown Jim-Crow Annex."

ATTORNEY J. DOUGLASS WETMORE.

Dr. A. M. Curtis delivered the address to the nurses at the graduating exercises of the Richmond Hospital Training School.

We are in receipt of The Teacher, Leaflet and Gem. The Teacher contains the program for the Children's Day Exercises.

It has been announced that H. C. Frick has decided to erect an academy of fine arts at Pittsburg, Pa., at a cost of about $10,000,000. It is thought that Frick decided to build the academy in direct opposition to the Carnegie Institute.

Gov. John Little of Arkansas was reported to be dying last week.

Mrs. Salhie Feeney, a widow, charged with the murder of W. P. Harrell, a banker, at Eastman, Ga., was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The railroad companies reported to the interstate commerce commission that 474 persons were killed during the months of October, November and December, 1906, in train accidents.

Silas Putnam, a watchman in the War Department, fired six shots into the body of Mrs. Emma Deavers and then sent a bullet in his heart, last Saturday night, at his home near Falls Church, Va.

Countess Festetics, who arrived at New York last week, had her two pet dogs dressed in black check material, to correspond with the costume which she wore.

Seven of the 14 graduates of the upper Alton High School, Alton, Illinois, were reported to be dying last Saturday. The cause was their eating poisoned ice cream at a reception given by one of the graduates. A chemical analysis was to be made of the cream to determine what it contained.

It is said that the largest contribution ever made by a Negro to Morris Brown College in Ga., as made by J. F. Thomas. The amount was $500.

The delegates of Tents from Hampton, Va., left that city last Monday, for Washington, D. C.

The headquarters of the Republican Interstate League, composed of dark-skinned citizens, will be in this city.

The board of awards of the different departments, which met at the Treasury Department last Saturday decided to reject nearly all bids of local coal dealers for supplying coal to the different departments for the next fiscal year.

On the occasion of the closing ceremonies of the international maritime exposition at Bordeaux, France, the United States Navy will be represented by a special squadron.

Frank Branagan, treasurer of the Philippine Islands, arrived in this city last week, after a journey of 14,000 miles. He came in order to affix his signature to certain securities.

It is said that the proprietors of the Mittag Zeitung (midday paper), which has had a success, are about to start another paper, the Mitternacht Zeitung (midnight paper).

Col. E. K. Kaulebach, a former member of the Canadian parliament, and one of the wealthiest and largest shipowners in Nova Scotia, was found dead in his bath room at his home last week in Lunenbug, Nova Scotia.

About 85,000 employes in New England were benefited by the advance of about ten per cent in the factory wages which took place last Monday.

The trial of Judge Loving, of Lovingston, Va., began last Monday and the trial is expected to be very tedious, owing to the prominence of all concerned.

It is said that the party of Shriners from Washington who attended the assemblage of the order at Los Angeles, returned unharmed to the city, notwithstanding they were in fourteen wrecks.

Gov. Frantz of Oklahoma did not see the President last Monday when he called, but he criticised the action of the Democrats.

Secretary Cortelyou had charge of the funeral arrangements of Mrs. Wm. McKinley. The funeral was held at her late residence at two o'clock last Wednesday. Her body will be placed beside that of her husband, the late President.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

Sunday, May 26th, was a great day among True Reformers of Washington, D. C. Promptly at 2.30 p.m. 1,500 children, with 100 ladies, dressed in white, representing the Rose-Bud Board of Managers, left the True Reformers' Hall for the Metropolitan Baptist Church, where a program was rendered by the children which would have done credit to any organization in this country. Professor Lewis, the organist of the said church, presided at the organ as the children marched in.

1. The opening chorus, "Ring the bells of Heaven."
2. The Lord's Prayer, by Master John
3. Chorus, "Rescue the Perishing."
4. Welcome address, John Yate.
5. Response, Charles Moore.
6. Address, Blanche Tibbs.

L. Smith.

7. Chorus, America.
8. Recitation, Claud M. Pearce.
9. Eulogy on the life and death of the late Mrs. M. A. Lane, Rose Bud Lecturer Chief D. R. Hill, of Richmond, Virginia.
10. Introduction of Mrs. Rosa Thompson, Philadelphia, Pa., Clara Lumpkins.
11. Introduction of Mrs. Eliza Allen, of Petersburg, Va., Rose Bud Governess and placing on her an honorary badge because of having served twenty-six years, Mrs. Rosa Thompson.

After the addresses delivered by Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Allen, Miss Maritta Austin, of Richmond, Va., sang a solo entitled "Mother's Hymn."

This ended one of the greatest meetings Washington has ever had in True Reformer circles.

The announcement was made by Chief Griffin that three meetings had been arranged, as follows: Zion Baptist Church Southwest; speaker, D. R. Hill, chief of Richmond, Va.

Tenallytown, D. C., J. W. Staley and J. W. Lewis.

Walker Memorial Church, sermon by Rev. Edward Gordon; speeches by Mrs. Rose Thompson and Mrs. Eliza Allen, and a short address was delivered by W. R. Griffin.

These meetings closed with a reception tendered our guest by the Rose-Bud Board of Managers.

June 30 will be O. F. Home Rally Day, with 500 men in line to march and 1,000 women "waiting at the church," led by W. R. Griffin, who has demonstrated his real worth to the people of Washington as an organizer and worker.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

The National Baptist Publishing Board has issued the program for Children's Day, June 9th. The order of exercises will be generally observed in all the Baptist churches. The music selected for the occasion reflects credit on the Board.

The longest horse-car line in the world is in the Argentine Republic. The length is 54 miles.

AGAINST TAFT

COLORED CITIZENS PROTEST.

There were fully one thousand citizens present at True Reformers' Hall last Monday night, the occasion being the protest against the nomination of Mr. Taft for President. It was indeed a gathering of representative colored voters representing every State in the Union. Dr. Wm. A. Sinclair of Pennsylvania came all the way to the city to be present and register his protest against the enemy of the colored Americans. The meeting was called to order precisely at 8 o'clock by Rev. J. M. Waldron of Jacksonville, Fla., one of the best parliamentarians in the United States. Dr. Waldron delivered a most eloquent address. He stated the object of the meeting and introduced as the first speaker Hon. Archibald Grimkie of Boston, Mass. Mr. Grimkie said among other things that the Negro had been blindly following the Republican party ever since his freedom and has received nothing for it. He wanted to know from those present whether they intended to stick eighteen months from now. He said that he was of the opinion that at that time the moment the name of Lincoln was called many of them would be found supporting men who have been and are now opposed to the colored man. This speech was a masterpiece of oratory.

Dr. Wm. A. Sinclair of Philadelphia, Pa., was the next speaker. Dr. Sinclair declared that Mr. Taft was against the colored Americans and they should register their protest against him.

Judge M. W. Gibbs of Little Rock, Ark., was the next speaker. Judge Gibbs was formerly United States consul at Madagascar but resigned. He is one of the most able lawyers among the colored people. His speech was full of ginger.

Dr. S. L. Corrothers of New York was introduced and made one of those excellent speeches of his. He was frequently applauded and the many points that he made were very effective.

At the conclusion of the speech-making Travis Glasco attempted to say something, when Chairman Waldron politely and positively informed him that he was not one of the invited speakers.

Mr. Wm. T. Ferguson of New York reported from the committee the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"That we do not want the Hon. William H. Taft for anything, the success of which depends upon colored voters; and be it further resolved,

"That we, the most loyal asset of the Republican party, warn its leaders that, if, in the face of our earnest protest, they nominate this man or any other man who says that the enfranchising of our people was a mistake, or who brands us as criminals and traitors, they do so at the peril of forfeitng our good will and support; and be it further resolved,

"That we publish these resolutions and call upon our brethren throughout the United States to sustain our protest."

The meeting was in every respect a success and the next meeting will be held in a few weeks.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

Mrs. Henry Stulz and Miss Nellie Greenstree, sisters, of Richmond, Va., made an attempt to commit suicide by jumping over the side of the Old Dominion steamer Berkley. They were saved by the steward and a colored waiter. They were on the boat with two men, registered as husbands and wives. The sight of their father on the dock caused the act.

May 26 the annual commencement of the State College for colored students of Delawar began. The exercises were as follows: May 26, sermon to the graduating class. May 27, 1 P. M., class exercises; 8 P. M., Senior banquet. May 28, 8 P. M., the oratorical contest for prizes. May 29, 8 P. M., Junior reception. May 30, alumni reception. May 31, 10 A. M., field day exercises; 1.30 P. M., commencement proper; 8 P. M., dramatic entertainment by students. This will take place at Dover, Delaware.

A woman in Paris wrote 16,500 words on the typewriter in four hours. An American woman has surpassed the French woman by writing 10,500 words in two hours and a half and made three copies as she went along.

The State of New York has passed the uniform divorce law, which conforms with the recommendations of the Uniform Divorce Congress.

The Police Census gives Washington, D. C., 329,591, an increase of 3,156. The whites number 233,403, colored 96,188, an increase of the whites of 1,986 and of the colored 1,170.

Dr. L. H. Harris is able to resume business at the same old stand.

THE DIPLOMAT

March and Two-Step

By A. KITTEN

American Melody Co., N. Y. Copyright 19

The Diplomat.

Gillette Safety Razor

No Stropping, No Honing

Set consists of 12 double-edged blades (24 keen cutting edges) with triple silver-plated holder in velvet lined case. Each blade good for an average of more than 20 satisfying shaves. Handle and blade guaranteed to be perfect in material and workmanship. Sold by leading Drug, Cutlery and Hardware dealers.

Inquire about SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER.

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is the ideal garment for over-developed figures requiring special restraint. It has an apron over the abdomen and hips, so boned as to give the wearer absolute freedom of movement.

REDUSO STYLE 750 for tall, well-developed figures. Made of a durable coutil in white or drab. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 22 to 36. *PRICE, $3.00*

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W. B. NUFORM and W. B. ERECT FORM CORSETS

are built hygienically—they do not press or strain anywhere. Their lines are your lines, their shape that of your own figure. They make a bad figure good and a good figure better.

ON SALE AT ALL DEALERS

Erect Form 744	(Stout Model)	of Imported Coutil	*$2.00*
Nuform 403	(Slender Model)	of Coutil or Batiste	*1.00*
Nuform 447	(Stout Model)	of White Coutil	*3.00*
Erect Form 720	(Average Model)	of Coutil or Batiste	*1.00*
Nuform 738	(Average Model)	of Imported White Coutil or Batiste	*2.00*
Nuform 406	(Medium Model)	of Coutil or Batiste	*1.50*

WEINGARTEN BROS., MAKERS, 377-379 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CLAIM STRANGE GIFT

BELIEVERS ASSERT THEY CAN SPEAK ALL LANGUAGES.

Power Can Only Be Used for Purpose of Exhortation—When Holy Ghost Came Church Members Fell Down and Winds Roared.

Denver, Col.—This city has been the home of strange religions and some bizarre manifestations of religious belief. The Schlatter incident of 1895 still causes people to talk and wonder, and the Sun Worshipers of two years ago are not forgotten. But the strangest claim yet made by any body of believers is that of the Christian Assembly church members, who say they have been granted the Apostolic gift of many tongues, and that they can speak all kinds of languages, which they have never before heard.

They assert that a great majority of the 600 languages in existence today have been used by their members in their little church on Welton street under the leadership of Divine inspiration.

They claim that the distinctive mark of this power is the fact that no one receiving the gift can use it for any other than purposes of exhortation. Frequently the inspired person speaks in a language totally unknown to himself, they say, and makes an exhortation understood only by some one of a foreign nationality who happens to be in the audience.

Occasionally one of the members will speak in a language unknown to any one present. As a result of this wonderful power they expect to send abroad missionaries to China and India.

The case regarded as the most remarkable among the believers is that of Miss Mabel Smith, a girl of 18, whose home is in Galveston, Tex. To her has been given the power to speak 18 languages, one for every year of her life, and they think that as she adds years she will acquire languages.

Another notable case is that of Miss Evelyn Schippie, 17, who speaks altogether in the Chinese language. She has never previously been able to speak this language, and has never heard it spoken.

Miss Mary Botroff, a woman well and favorably known in this city for her charitable work, says that she uses both Chinese and Arabic fluently. In a recent address made in a mission meeting she spoke five different languages so that they could be understood by representatives of five different nationalities in the room at the time.

This power has also been granted to the pastor of the church, Rev. Gilbert E. Farr, and his wife. "There is nothing new in this," he says. "We simply believe and have proved conclusively that the power of the apostles reaches down to the present time. We are now living in the Gospel age, and everything inaugurated by the apostles in their age holds good in the present. We are not a sect nor a cult. We simply believe in the whole Gospel, and in this thing along with all the rest of it."

Mr. Farr furnishes this description of how the gift came:

"Last August a body of Christian people was holding a camp meeting in this city, and during the meetings two Christian women came to us from Los Angeles. They said they were going to Jerusalem to preach the Gospel in Arabic, as God had given them that gift and also the gift of other languages. Many of our members began to seek it for themselves. After the public meetings closed we all went into a separate room and waited for the Lord to do to us as He did to the apostles at Pentecost, when He gave them the gift of languages.

"The first manifestation of the presence of the Holy Ghost was when people began to tremble and fall down and then there came a rushing of great winds. This is just the same thing that happened according to the Bible on the day of Pentecost. Very soon several of our members began to speak in different languages and others interpreted what they said. No less than 40 people, men, women and children, have received this wonderful gift.

"As for myself, I cannot tell anything more about my receiving the gift than this: My throat began to swell and I was compelled to remove my cravat. While I opened my mouth under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, I began to speak in a foreign language which I had never studied or heard spoken, and I have spoken under this wonderful power many times since."

SEA OF ELECTRICITY

MEANS BEING SOUGHT TO CURB STRAY WIRELESS VOLTS.

Feared That Telegraph Station at Brooklyn Navy Yard Will Make Trouble in a Variety of Ways for Neighbors.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—A vast electrical sea will be formed in the environs of the new wireless telegraph station at the Brooklyn navy yard, when the apparatus is put into operation, receiving and transmitting messages.

Anywhere from half a million to a million volts of electrical fluid will be let loose in the atmosphere and everything in the vicinity of the new augmented station that has any electrical affinity whatever for electricity will be surcharged.

When the old station was in operation, M. L. Newman, in charge of the electrical department of the local bureau of yards and docks, had a hard time keeping the electric lighting system in the neighborhood of the station in working order. The caprices of the electrical fluid often baffled his plans and many of the arc lights near the Sands street gates were burned out by the energy from the telegraph station.

Now that this energy is being doubled, Mr. Newman, and, in fact, the electricians of the department at Washington, are racking their brains in search of some means of curbing and confining the great refractory sea of electrical waves that will be formed when the new station is put into operation.

The Flushing avenue trolley line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company skirts that corner of the navy yard in which is located the wireless station and Mr. Newman fears that unless some method of proper insulation is devised, the energy from the station will seriously affect the operation of trolley cars. When the thousands of volts are released upon the wings of the air, many of them are expected to rush straightway to the trolley wires and trolley poles, to the old cannon decorations of the gate, and even to the bayonets and metallic insignia on the hats of the marine guard stationed at the gate. These volts will hover about these attractive cents like bees in a swarm. Each and every minute electron will be striving to reach the earth and to return to the generators in the power house by the path of least resistance, such as a metallic gas pipe, or a conduit or a trolley wire.

Last summer at times when atmosphere was surcharged with natural electricity, as well as with manufactured energy from the wireless station, the marine guard at the Sands street gate were perceptibly affected by the fluid. They absorbed it into their systems so that their hair stood out on end. The metallic insignia on their caps was tarnished and whenever they came in contact with or even near an old cannon or a trolley pole there was a snapping sound of electricity rushing from the sheathed bayonets to the trolley p or cannon.

The trolley wire on Navy st will be freighted with the electri fluid this summer. And when a t ley car comes along there may brilliant displays of electrical fir The switch in the top of the forw platform of the car may slam ba there may be disturbances in the motors. It is to ward off contin cies of this kind that Newman and other electricians of the depart are addling their pates for ideas.

SELLS HERITAGE FOR A SON

Youth Accepts $80,000 for $1,500,000 Two Years.

Santa Monica, Cal.—A stake of $ 000 played against a fortune of nea $1,500,000, with a human life as final determining factor, are featu of an unusual transaction entered to here between Henry C. Keating one side and a syndicate of four on the other. The syndicate is co posed of J. C. Steele, former postm ter of Santa Monica; Benjamin Hu er, until recently city attorney; Ro ert W. Miller, secretary of the bo of education, and A. W. McPhers manager of the Edison Gas & Electr company.

Keating is one of the heirs to t Keating estate, worth about $5,000,0 His share is about $1,500,000, but can not get it until a division of t entire estate is made possible by coming of age of the younger he This will be in two and a half yea In order to convert his prospecti $1,500,000 into actual cash Keati has signed over to the syndicate his rights in the inheritance for $ 000, the syndicate running the ri that he may die, in which case all interest in the Keating fortune w pass over to the other heirs. Sho he live he will come into his part the estate and the syndicate will th be entitled to enforce its claims.

ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC (EAU DE QUININE)

LILLIAN RUSSELL,
the beautiful actress, says:

"Without question, an indispensable adjunct to a lady's toilet table. Exceedingly meritorious in preserving the hair and causing it to retain its lustre."

You can make your hair beautiful and improve your personal appearance by using **ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC** every day. It cures dandruff and stops falling hair, because it goes to the root of the trouble. **FREE!** A sample bottle of **ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC** (3 applications) for 10 cents to pay postage and packing.

ED. PINAUD'S LILAC VEGETAL

An exquisite perfume for the handkerchief, atomiser and bath. Used by women of fashion in Paris and New York.

Send 10 cents (to pay postage and packing) for a free sample bottle containing enough **Lilac Vegetal Extract** for 10 applications.

Write to-day to **ED. PINAUD'S** American Offices,

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Ask your dealer for ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC and LILAC VEGETAL

ST MINT TO FALL

PHILADELPHIA STRUCTURE WILL BE TORN DOWN.

Warehouse to Replace Build- Where Earliest Coins of the United States Were Struck.

Philadelphia.—One by one the old marks in this city which were the of our first president, George shington, are disappearing. The t heroic structure to be removed e old United States mint building os. 37 and 39 North Eleventh t, which was sold under the mer recently for $45,000 by the J. s Kates estate to Frank H. Stew- of this city, who will give cer portions of the building such as rner stone, pillars and other val- e stones, which are of historic e, to the Historic society of Penn- ania. Mr. Stewart will demolish old structure with great care, as it believed that in certain crevises y valuable old coins may be d. Upon its site a modern ware- e will be erected.

ere is nothing at all striking t the building, which has a very front, and of the thousands of ons who daily pass up and down enth street, some who are business visitors, laborers, etc., very few them know that behind its ven- le walls this country turned out first coins ever struck for the ed States. It is three stories and at present occupied by t.

hrough the center of the building n alley, which runs to the points

Mint Building at Philadelphia.

the mechanical plant and smelt- were located, the front of the are having been used for the of- f the mint. Very little remains indicate that the building was used for its original purposes, the exception of the old vaults basement, which are still in a state of preservation. The mass- locks of stone that were used in construction and the substantial ter of the work speak well for echanics in the old days.

building is nearly 115 years old. pril 2, 1892, congress passed an roviding for the erection of the The lot was bought on July 792, and the corner stone laid Masonic ceremonies on July 31. his occasion President George ington took an active part in the monies.

first coins made there were cop- ennies in 1793. The first purchase his purpose was six pounds of r scrap, for which one shilling ix pence was paid. The coining ver was begun in 1894 and in the ing year gold currency was first

y of the early coins that are highly prized by numismatists coined in this old building. The ington liberty cap cent of 1793, are now extremely rare, and on there is a large premium, and 94 dollar, of which there are but authentic specimens in existence, which are highly valued by coin rs and dealers, were coined

e old building was maintained for purposes until 1835, when it was eeded by the second mint, on ut street, corner of Juniper. In llowing year the property was ed to be sold by the secretary e treasury, and was put up at auction at the Philadelphia ex- e and knocked down to Michael for $8,100. His heirs have re- possession ever since that time. roperty measures 37 by 116 feet, as a lot extending 17 by 20 to t street. It is assessed for

was announced by Mr. Stewart he intended presenting to the ical society of Pennsylvania, of h he is a member, the corner which will undoubtedly contain us articles of a historic nature. is a possibility that Mr. Stew- may realize several thousand dol- when he demolishes the building aping the chimneys and the roof rticles of gold that escaped in ude methods of refining a cen- ago. Great care will be taken destruction of the building to the saving of such hidden

Yate the Strongest Wood.

ent tests made in western Aus- have gone to prove that yate is rongest wood known. Its aver- nsile strength is 24,000 pounds square inch, equaling that of on. Many specimens are much er, some having stood a test of ons per square inch. The yate rows to a maximum height of et and is sometimes three feet meter.

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TO HEAD NAVIGATION BUREAU.

Appointment of Admiral Brownson Expected Soon.

Washington.—Rear Admiral Willard Herbert Brownson, who is expected soon to take charge of the bureau of navigation at the navy department, is one of Uncle Sam's noted naval officers. He was born at Lyons, N. Y., in 1845, and was graduated 20 years later from the naval academy, of which he was superintendent from

ADMIRAL BROWNSON.
(Naval Officer Who Will Soon Take Charge of Navigation Bureau.)

1902 until 1906. Previous to the war with Spain he went to Europe to ascertain if any warships were for sale, and more especially to prevent any purchases by the Spanish government, and performed his work so well that he was thanked by the department. In the conflict over Cuba Admiral Brownson commanded the Yankee, which was manned by New York naval reserves. While a midshipman on the Mohegan years ago he was instrumental in the destruction of a band of pirates that had preyed on towns along the coast of Mexico.

ELLEN TERRY WEDDED AGAIN.

Youthful James Carew Becomes Third Husband of Famous Actress.

New York.—Ellen Terry, leading actress of the English stage, 59 years old, is a bride for the third time in her long career. Her husband is James, Carew, her leading man in the American tour which ended recently. He is only 32 years old. They were married in Pittsburg, March 22, in the course of the tour, by a justice of the peace, but it was not until the other day that it became known.

Mr. Carew said his bride would not abandon her stage career. He said they had known each other two years and had been engaged months. The bridegroom is six feet tall, broad of shoulders, with a ruddy, clean shaven, handsome face. He is a native of Indiana who has worked his way to the forefront of a stage career. He took a three years' course in philosophy,

JAMES CAREW.
(Third Husband of Ellen Terry, Famous English Actress.)

economic and English literature in Columbia university by studying summers and playing during the winter months. His stage career began eight years ago in Milwaukee in a stock company.

Miss Terry's first husband was G. F. Watts, R. A., the noted artist, to whom she was married in 1864, two days before she was 16 years old. She was divorced from him and was married to E. A. Wardell, a newspaper man, in 1867.

Forest Animals' Big Ears.

Within the limits of particular groups large ears may be taken, as a rule, to indicate either great powers of hearing or the neecssity of catching every wave sound. Thus, forest-dwelling animals generally have larger, and especially broader, ears than their relatives inhabiting open country.

An excellent instance of this is afforded by the okapi of the Semliki forest, as contrasted with the giraffe of the more open districts of Africa—the ears in the one case being excessively broad and leaflike; in the other they are comparatively narrow and pointed. Similarly Grevy's zebra, which inhabits scrub jungles in Somaliland and northeast Africa generally, has much larger and wider ears than the ordinary zebra of the open veldt.—Scientific American.

Blame It on Columbus.

The most execrated man in London to-day is Columbus. The above sentence, according to the Van Norden Magazine, is a part of a recent telegram from London referring to the financial disorders prevalent in most of the capitals of the world. As usual with the English the blame is all laid on the Americans, and Columbus is now hated because he was audacious enough to discover America.

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St. Luke Hall, Richmond, Va.

HAD TAPPED HEMLOCK TREES.

Vermonter Loses Maple Sugar Yield Through Ignorance of Worker.

Pomfret, Vt.—The next time Lawrence Pratt hires a new farm hand he will be certain that he understands his work before he sends him into the sugar bush to tap. It will save him a lot of trouble and much chaffing.

Mr. Pratt hired the man, Henry Jones by name, to do general work about the farm and help him out during the maple sugar season. He knew that Jones had been employed during haying last summer by a neighbor and had given satisfaction, so he didn't go into particulars.

When it came time to prepare spiles, or taps, for the maple trees, Jones appeared a bit rusty as to their manufacture, but after watching the boss for a few minutes he proved a master hand at whittling them. The farmer delegated Jones to tap the trees.

Everything went well until the first run was boiled. The sap seemed exceptionally sweet, but when it had been boiled down the syrup tasted bitter and he and Jones were nauseated.

"You are sure you didn't tap anything but maples?" inquired Mr. Pratt.

"Why, there ain't nuthin' else in the orchard, is there?" asked Jones.

"Nothing else!" shouted the farmer. "Why, man, there must be 30 hemlocks sticking around.'

"Well, then, I must have tapped 'em," groaned the hired man, "for I tapped every tree on the hill."

Sheep Annoy Trainmen.

Cripple Creek, Col.—The law forbidding the killing of mountain sheep is a good thing for the sheep but a frequent source of annoyance to trainmen, for the animals make a highway of the tracks and will not take to the right or left when a train approaches but will stick to the path. Trains have to stop while the train crews with loud cries and much profanity personally drive the sheep away.

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FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SENATOR JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER OF OHIO

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF, OF NEW YORK

BE PATIENT?

Be patient is the declaration of the bread and butter brigade, otherwise the officeholders. This is what these sucklings are telling the colored Americans. This is what the trimmers and apologists are saying to those who are suffering discrimination under this administration. The colored Americans have been patient long enough. We are also told by Mr. Washington to cease crying. Why should we? How can we when we are stabbed and wounded in part of our bodies? Patient! The coward and the sycophant will be patient. They will sit and allow themselves to be punished, insulted and repudiated without protest. We are tired of listening to such rot. The administration is doing nothing for the colored Americans. The administration is doing all in its power to bury justice and fairplay. There is nothing for the colored Americans to do but to fight. The Bee doesn't mean physically. The Bee means that the colored man must chose between two evils—the Republican and Democratic parties. The Democratic party has offered no inducements to the colored Americans, and the so-called Republican party with Mr. Roosevelt as its leader has set the colored Americans 20 years back. Those who are telling the colored Americans to be patient should die, so that honest men may live. We are patient, but the time has come for the colored Americans to strike.

COLORED AMERICANS.

The meeting of representative colored Americans at True Reformers' Hall last Monday night, to protest against the forced nomination of Secretary of War William Taft was in every respect a representative gathering.

The speeches of those who took part were pointed and logical, and demonstrated the fact that the colored Americans throughout the entire country are unanimously against the Administration. The opposition of The Bee to the Administration and its presidential candidate Hon. William Taft, is growing, and there is no doubt that the entire colored race will be unanimous in its opposition by the time the next presidential convention is held. Hon. Archibald Grimke, of Massachusetts, delivered a most eloquent address. Chairman Waldaon and the manner in which he handled the gavel conviinced the vast audience present that he knew his business. He made a most dignified and positive presiding officer. Now the dogs of war have been set free, let them permeate the precincts of the North, East and West. The the opposition to Mr. Taft be hailed with delight by every colored American in the United States. The time has come for colored Americans to act. Let them not be influenced by men whose ambition is to trim and cater to the vile sentiment of toadyism..

It is true that we have traitors among us. It is true that there are some colored men, no matter what is done for them, will sacrifice principles and honor. The Bee is confident, however, that nine-tenths of the colored Americans will follow the sentiments of this meeting.

Mr. Roosevelt will be convinced that the colored voter in the next campaign will do his duty.

WORK HOUSE DISCRIMINATION

The attention of the Commissioners is called to the discrimination at the District Workhouse. The Bee is confident the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are not aware that colored prisoners are carried through the public streets in a wagon and put out in and around the market and public streets while white prisoners are allowed to remain in and around the yards of the Workhouse. At no time do you see white prisoners exposed to the public nor are they put upon the public streets and compelled to work like the colored prisoners. Persons sent to the workhouse are placed or are supposed to be placed upon the same level or footing. White vagrants are no more in the eyes of the law than colored vagrants and neither are persons who are convicted of disorderly conduct or other misdemeanors.

Persons sent from the Police Court for offenses should be treated alike. The Bee feels confident that he honorable Commissioners are not aware of this discrimination. One can see every day wagon loads of colored prisoners driven through the streets dressed in the workhouse uniforms, striped from head to foot. They are either cleaning up around the market or digging down some hill. Not once do you see a white prisoner doing this. If you go to the workhouse or in the vicinity of the workhouse you will see white men seated upon the curb pulling up grass. This discrimination should be stopped at once and The Bee is of the opinion that he Commissioners will see that all workhouse prisoners are placed upon the same footing.

OUR SCHOOLS.

Not since the foundation of our public school system has there been so much excitement and uneasiness as there exist today in our public schools. That the superintendent and the Board of Education have done all in their power to place the colored schools upon a basis that will be commended by the people in this city must be admitted. What ever may be the embarrassments that have confronted them, the people are aware.

The appointment of Prof. Roscoe Conkling Bruce to succeed Prof. W. S. Montgomery is no surprise to The Bee. A change in the assistant superintendency of the colored schools has been anticipated for a long time. Mr, Bruce is a young man, born and reared in this city. He is a clean and honorable young man, who has no tyrannical principles. The teachers under his supervision will be respected and treated with courtesy. Roscoe Conkling Bruce is a graduate of Howard University, and a young man of polished and dignified manners. He was born in this city; hence he is a native Washingtonian. No better appointment could have been made, and no other would have given the satisfaction that this one will give.

The Bee would suggest to the new superintendent the propriety of curbing these supervising principals. There are at least two of them who should be given to understand that they don't own the public schools.

PUBLIC PRINTER STILL-INGS

There was a wholesale discharge of employes in the Government Printing Office this week. Among the discharges were many colored women. The information of The Bee is that at the time the Public Printer took charge of the printing office there were one hundred colored women employed there and a thousand white women. Ninety-eight of the hundred colored women have been discharged, and only thirty white women. The discharged employes were indorsed by Senators Dick and Foraker, Depew and Cannon, Senator Cullum and Senator Hemengway. There discharges were made on the recommendation of a Democratic chief of the division, who was appointed by ex-Public Printer Benedict. Republicans stand no chance of being retained in the office while Democratic chiefs control. Among some of the colored women discharged were Mrs. J. T. Layton, Mrs. S. M. Lewis, Mrs. J. P. Waddleton, who has five children to support. She is a widow.

Mr. J. H. Wood, a Republican, who had some respect for colored women, has been demoted and put back upon a case.

A FAKE.

The Bee is asked by a representative Republican, whose letter will be seen in another column, whether an alleged Republican Interstate League was genuine. For the benefit of this writer and all other Republicans throughout the country, The Bee begs leave to say that this is a "fake" organization, and all that exists of this so-called league is in the newspapers. You need not give yourself any uneasiness concerning its power and influence, because they are as harmless as the head of the institution. Pay no attention to it, please, because it is a waste of time. A job upon the laboring force in one of the government departments will satisfy the head of the organization, who is as harmless as a ten-cent windmill. His imaginary greatness comes to him in dreams and visions and what he sees then in print he imagines that he is at the head of a great political club.

HOW TO WIN.

The way to make your opposition to Taft effective is to pass the word down to your secret societies, the Masons, Odd Fellows, and other secret organizations. Will you do it?—Rev. J. M. Waldron, at the mass-meeting Monday.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW

When Travis Glasco made a speech.

If Mr. Taft is not convinced that the colored voters are in earnest.

Who made the new colored superintendent of the colored schools.

Who recommended the changes in the public schools.

IN COMMON CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP

Colored and White Baptists Commingle at Jamestown Exposition—President Morris Receives Distinct Ovation

Exposition Grounds, Pine Beach, Norfolk, Va., May 24.—The General Convention of the Baptists of North America, which has been in session here for the past two days, was one of the most remarkable religious gatherings ever held in the United States. There were 5,000 delegates present, white and colored, representing every branch of the great Baptist faith on this continent. There were delegates from the Southern Baptist Church, which organization has a hisory dating from 1861, representatives from the Northern Baptist Convention, now five years of age, envoys from the Canadian Baptist Convention, and a particularly good-looking and numerically strong delegation from the National Baptist Convention, the largest colored religious oragnization in the world. Freely these thousands of representatives of the great sect, hailing from thirty-nine States and Territories, commingled in Christian fellowship, the Northern, Southern and Negro delegates and even Indians greeting one another as brothers in a common cause — as friends and co-workers in a common faith. As one speaker expressed it, the feeling of sectional strife which years ago rent the church asunder, "was buried yesterday in a watery grave in histroic Hampton Roads." It is the first time the Baptists of the North, East, West and South have united in a national assembly since their lamentable separation more than half a century ago, on account of disagreements on the Negro and other distressing ante-bellum questions. Likewise it is the first instance of the assembling together on Southern soil of the white and Negro Baptists of the country. As varied as the mixture was, the utmost harmony prevailed throughout, and American Christianity went to a premium. Ex-Governor Edwin W. Stevens, of Missouri, presided with great dignity over the international and inter-racial throng, and the speeches, discussions and legislation enacted were highly illuminating and intensely practical. The immense Convention Hall was filled at each session with attentive listeners, and the numerous colored visitors were seated without reference to race lines.

Unquestionably the oratorical honors of the occasion were carried off by Dr. E. C. Morris, the scholarly and magnetic president of the National Baptist Convention. He was introduced to the body in a most felicitous speech by ex-Governor Stevens, and was given a distinct ovation when he took the floor. As the duly accredited representative of a church which includes in its membership and sphere of nearly one-third of the entire colored population on the American Continent, he was the cynosure of all eyes. His truly brilliant address of three-fourths of an hour held the audience spellbound, and the sentiments suggestive of unity of denominational purpose and Christian co-operation were greeted by the heartiest applause. He was frequently interrupted by demonstrations of approval, and at the close of his speech, hundreds of white delegates rushed to him and extended the warmest congratulations.

Dr. Morris told in earnest tones of the great work the Negro Baptists are doing for the evangelization of the race, and showed by statistics the marvelous progress the denomination has made in the acquisition of real property, the building of stately edifices, the establishment and maintenance of schools, the development of business enterprises, and the gratifying results it has been achieving in the domain of governmental thought and morals as the militant champion of civic righteousness. Dr. Morris' address was conceded to be the very best delivered during the sitting of the convention, and his eloquent and well-tempered plea for a closer Christian brotherhood between the Baptists of both races and for a deeper spirit of sympathy for the needs, trials and painful disadvantages of the Negro in his struggle upward, made a lasting impression upon the vast assembly. There is no doubt that the entire race has been materially benefited by Dr. Morris' able presentation of its case before the united Baptist Court of North America, and it is certainly a "feather in the cap" of the Jamestown Exposition that it furnished the opportunity for the Negro's "Brief" to be so effectively presented at a tribunal of such widespread influence. In the election of officers for the ensuing term, Dr. Morris was honored with a place on the Executive Committee.

The colored delegates to the convention, as far as could be ascertained, were as follows:

Drs. E. C. Morris, Helena, Ark.; R. H. Boyd and E. H. D. Isaac, Nashville, Tenn.; J. P. Robinson, Little Rock, Ark. L. G. Gordon and C. H. Parrish, Louisville, Ky.; George W. Lee, M. W. D. Norman and A. Willbanks, Washington, D. C.; G. B. Howard, Petersburg, Va.; A. J. Stokes, Montgomery, Ala.; A. A. Cosey, Helena, Ark.; A. M. Johnson, Vicksburg, Miss.; R. H. Bowling, Norfolk, Va.; W. F. Graham, Richmond, Va.; T. J. Searcy and T. O. Fuller, Memphis, Tenn.; Robert Mitchell, Bowling Green, Ky.; F. Franklin Walker, Cincinnati, Ohio., and C. F. Johnson, Indianapolis, Ind.

While on the Exposition grounds the delegates paid a visit to the busy Negro department, and, without exception, they expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the magnificent exhibit of the race's manifold resources, soon to be thrown open for public inspection.

R. W. Thompson.

JIM CROWED AGAIN.

From the St. Luke's Herald.

Seattle, Wash., May 19.—The entertainment committee of the Christian Endeavor Societies of Seattle having in charge preparations for the National Christian Endeavor convention, to be held here in July, has voted that the Negro delegates to the convention shall not be housed in the same hotels with white visitors.

"In my Father's house are many mansions." We suppose this means that when we get to heaven some of the mansions will be Jim Crowed and set aside exclusively for Negroes—that is, for American Negroes.

But joking aside, why does the negro want to tag around and play second fiddle at these so-called, great religious meetings? He is always snubbed and treated with public contempt. What gains he by going, except a loss of faith in the white man's kind of Christian religion?

Isn't there religion enough and numerical strength enough in 10,000,000 of folks to enjoy themselves in and among themsevles, without running all over the world after white men's religious gatherings?

Just so long as white men feel that the Negro hankers and longs to be with him, to touch him and look up in his face for a grin and a few empty words of double and doubtful meaning, just so long will the white man feel that he ought to be Jim Crowed. Independence and manhood always attract; subserviency and obsequiousness always beget a snub and a kick. Let the Negro think "more" of himself and less of the white man, in matters political, financial and religious and he will fare better and be treated better.

So let the "Christian devils" of Seattle Jim Crow the Negro delegates who are so lacking in self-respect as to attend this Christian (?) gathering. With this notice given two months before the meeting, every Negro has due notice of the treatment in store for him.

Since the above was written the following action has been taken:

Seattle, Wash., May 20.—Seattle Negoes met yesterday and passed resolutions asking Negro bishops and delegates to the Christian Endeavor convention to be held here this summer to stay away from the convention and the city.

One of the hotels of this city recently refused to give accommodations for the colored delegates with the white delegates. The Christian Endeavor entertainment committee refused to interfere with the ruling of the hotel, and the action of the Negroes yesterday is the result.

We hope and trust that the resolutions will meet ready and unanimous acceptance on the part of all Negroes who had contemplated going.

Jim Crow Christianity is something we are neither compelled nor willing to stand.

THE NEGRO—NORTH AND SOUTH

The New York Independent says:

"We read in a Richmond (Va.) paper a long editorial givng the story told by a colored minister in Springfield of his failures to find lucrative employment for Negroes in that city, due to racial prejudice. We do not doubt that every word is true. There is a great deal of it North, as well as South, but it does not follow, as that journal says, that 'the Negro likes the South better than he likes the North.' That is a question easily settled by the census. The tide is all in one direction, and so strong is it that Northern cities have these newcomers by the tens of thousands, and they will not go back. They find even the Northern discrimination in business a relief from lynchings and Jim Crow legislation. But it is bad enough even here, where it is difficult for Negroes to get a home in an attractive location. But they are making good progress and feel encouraged."

The "Richmond paper" referred to is The Times-Dispatch, and we see no reason to modify our comments. If the Negroes do not like the South better than they like the North, why do they remain here? The Independent says the tide of Negro immigration is all in one direction—from South to North. We do not concur in that statement. The negro is by nature migratory. A small portion of them have gone to the North, and some have remained, but many return. This writer has on his premises two Negroes who went North and remained there for a time, but returned to Richmond by and by and seem to be quite content to remain. These are by no means exceptional cases. But, granted that the tide is toward the North, where is the great bulk of the Negro population today? By the census of 1900 there were 8,840,798 Negroes in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii. Of that number, 7,921,030 were in the Southern States, including Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee. There were in that year more Negroes in each of the States of Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi than in all the Northern and Western States combined.

The figures speak for themselves. If the Negroes did not like the South they would move away. But they do like it. They know that there is no danger of lynching so long as they do not commit brutal crimes, and as for the "Jim Crow" laws, if the color line is to be drawn at all the Negro wants it to be well marked. In the South his exact status is fixed and he knows where he stands. In the North his position is doubtful and equivocal. Naturally he prefers the frankness and sincerity of the Southern wites.

BIGGEST OF ALL QUESTIONS.

From the American Economist

The question of employment and wages is the chief issue involved in the new departure of the administration in the matter of granting special Tariff concessions to foreign countries which raise their Tariff rates against American exports as a club wherewith to compel a reduction of the American Tariff. It is one big question, bigger than all other questions combined. It is a question so big as to seriously menace any political party that makes a mistake in the treatment of it. That party will go down to swift defeat which perpetrates the colossal blunder of injuring our domestic trade relations in attempting to enlarge our foreign trade relations.

OUR FRATERNAL DELEGATE.

From the Odd Fellows' Journal.

The Thirteenth B. M. C., which met at Richmond, Virginia, last October, elected Grand Director E. P. Jones at Fraternal Delegate to the mother A. M. C., which convenes in England next Monday. Since his election Brother Jones has worn his honors modestly and made no attempt whatever to catch the attention of the public. For the next few weeks, however, we are to hear much of him. On last Saturday, he with his beautiful and gracious wife, and the refined and modest companion of Brother E. H. McKissack of Holly Springs, sailed for Liverpool after having been banquetted by his home folks in Old Mississippi and representatives of the Order in New Jersey at Newark last Friday night. He passed through Philadelphia, stopping for an hour to receive his credentials and his fare from the Grand Secretary. It is needless to say that on his trip across the ocean Brother Jones bears the best wishes of our entire fraternity for a pleasant journey and safe return. We hope and believe that he will acquit himself nobly and bear himself as becomes the representative of two hundred and fifty thousand Odd Fellows. His is no mean honor. He goes as the fourth Fraternal Delegate, the second to have his expenses borne by the Order.

If you buy goods on the installment plan, agreeing to pay for them a certain amount, and you find that the goods are worth only a part of what you were charged, you can demand back the money you have paid to the dealer. If he refuses to return it, you can hold the goods, and the dealer cannot win action against you for larceny.

This is the effect of a decision by the Supreme Court in the case of Emmanuel Gluck, of No. 525 Fifth avenue, N. Y., who bought a diamond ring from John Beherens & Co., on the installment plan. He was charged $175 for the ring. Another jeweler told him it was worth only $80. He demanded back the money he had paid, but it was refused.

He was arrested for grand larceny. The decision of the Court of Appeals sets him at liberty.

IS IT A ROOSEVELT RUSE?

Lake Charles, La., May 24, '07.

Mr. W. Calvin Chase, Editor of The Washington Bee.

My Dear Sir:—

I see by the Houston Texas Chronicle of May 21, a National Negro Club was organized for the purpose of spreading Republican doctrine.

By the associated press of Washington, D. C., May 21, a certificate of incorporation for the Republican Interstate League, an organization of Negro citizens of the various States, was filed with the Recorder of Deeds. The declared object of the League is to improve the condition of its members, and the race generally and to collect, compile, and distribute information concerning the status of the Negro race in American politics; also to protect the civil and political rights of the Negro race and encourage Negro citizens to adhere to the principles and policies of the Republican party. The incorporators of the League are: Robert B. Blaunt, Richard D. Goodman, Harrison Edlin, Walter Tate and Harry Clark. Now, Mr. Editor, with the headquarters in your city, what my people want to know is: Is this one of Roosevelt's political moves to work the colored people in supporting his candidate in the coming presidential campaign in 1908? While I am anxious to see an organization of this kind and would give my hearty approval and support, as I think all colored Americans would—if Roosevelt, Taft, or Root was not behind it—knowing your ability as a true and tried leader of our race, we would like to know through your paper, The Bee, which stands for justice, equality, and success for the race, whether this movement is a trick of Roosevelt in getting the colored vote, or whether it is of real benefit to the colored race. Awaiting an early reply through the columns of your paper, believe me,

Yours for the success of the race,
George V. Washington,
740 Clarence Street.

YOUNG MOTHER.

From the Cordele Enterprise.

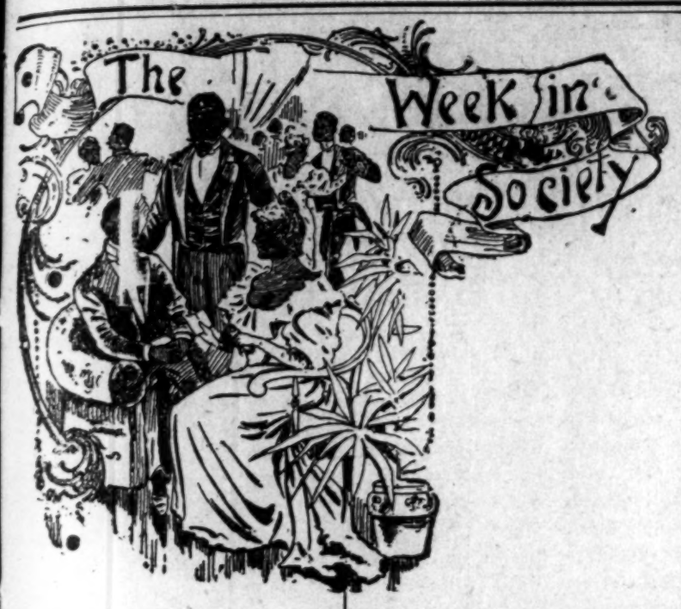
The record of child births in the United States is believed to have been beaten by the Rev. and Mrs. George W. H. Ross, of Oak Mills near Louisville, Ky. They have a family of 24 bright children of age. Mrs. Ross is just 38 years old and looks several years younger. Her husband is considerably older than she is.

A CIVIC LEAGUE.

From the Savannah Tribune.

A large number of our leading white citizens met on Tuesday night and formed a civic league. The main purpose of the league is to maintain friendly relations between the two races, etc. We commend our white friends for their advance step and assure them that their action is appreciated and will tend to stronger cement the already good feeling that exists in this community between the races.

The colored citizens, especially those of thought and standing will do everything possible in their power to retain this amicable relation and to discourage any form of lawlessness within their rank.



Mr. Travis Glascoe has been to Norfolk for a few days on business. He will be interested in a concession on the Exposition grounds.

Mrs. A. M. Curtis, fiscal agent, was hostess at an elaborate luncheon in Norfolk last Thursday, given by her in honor of the entire official staff of the Negro department of the Exposition. The bill of fare was toothsome and substantial. In recognition of the courtesy the staff presented Mrs. Curtis with a magnificent bouquet of American Beauty roses on Saturday, just prior to her departure for Washington.

Mr. Henry McMechen has gone to Chicago where he expects to spend the summer.

Mr. E. Chase has returned to his home in Burlington, N. J.

Mrs. N. C. Williams of this city is visiting in Philadelphia and is the guest of Mrs. Amelia White.

Mrs. Hattie Cunningham left for Philadelphia last week.

Mr. J. W. Lyons was the guest of Col. J. H. Deveaux, while in Savannah.

Rev. T. S. Barnes, of Blacksberry, S. C., is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. M. Harris has returned to Philadelphia after a very pleasant visit here among friends.

Mrs. Preston Slove, of Philadelphia, is here visiting her parents.

Dr. E. D. Scott has been confined to his bed for a week and is still quite sick. Dr. E. D. Williston is in attendance.

The people of Mt. Zion A. M. E. Church seemed much pleased with the solo rendered by Miss Mamie Simmons of 12th street, N. W.

Miss Bessie Reddick of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is still confined to her bed. Her friends wish her a speedy recovery.

Mr. C. A. A. Gordon left the City Monday for Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. M. E. Washington of 415 First street, S. W., left last week for Proctor, Vt.

Sergt. Preston S. Forrest, who has been here on a leave of absence, has returned to his Troop at Ft. Robinson, Nebraska.

Miss Marion T. Scott of 903 9th street, N. E., was the recipient of many handsome presents on her birthday, among them was a handsome gold bracelet.

Miss Agnes Davis of Pierce Place expects to have friends from Virginia visit her on May 30.

Miss Mamie Fleming of 1734 Montello avenue is visiting friends in Yonkers, N. Y.

Miss Adelle Johnson has returned from the South, where she has been teaching school.

Miss Valentine, of 1225 New York avenue, has returned from Maryland, where she has been teaching.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.

Mrs. Cora Bell Jones of 1710 Seaton street, N. W., was tendered a birthday anniversary by her mother, Mrs. Clarkson, at her residence Monday evening. It was an enjoyable event. Mrs. Jones was presented with many beautiful and costly presents from her admiring friends who were present to do honor to this popular young lady. The table was beautifully decorated with twenty-two large American Beauty roses, which indicated the anniversary that was being celebrated. In front of the young hostess was a large cake presented by her friends, upon which was placed twenty-two variegated wax candles and when they were lighted they gave a brilliant appearance.

Mrs. Jones was handsomely gowned in white crepe de chine, semi-train, hair fixed high upon her head in the nature of a semi-roll. A beautiful emerald ring was placed upon her with the following sentiment:

May.

"Who first beholds the light of day
In spring's sweet, flowery month of May
And wears an Emerald all her life
Shall be a loved and happy wife."

The company was received in the front parlor and during the function passed many pleasant compliments of the season. Mrs. Mabel Lancaster an accomplished pianist, rendered several instrumental and vocal selections. After which the company repaired to the dining-room below and partook of the bountiful repast that had been prepared.

LAWN FETE AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.

Extensive preparations are being made for the lawn fete Friday evening, June 7, at the residence of Mrs. Cole, 1448 Park Road, formerly Park street, Mt. Pleasant. The Monumental Orchestra will furnish choice music. The 14th Street cars stop at 14th street and Park road. The admission fee will be seven cents. Proceeds for the benefit of St. Luke's Church. No postponement on account of weather. See advertisement in another column.

FORMATION OF ADAH.

Monday, May 27, Adah Chapter No. 4, O. E. S., was formed with the following officers, at the Masonic Hall, 1721 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W. As announced by the Royal Grand Matron, Sister R. E. Brent, of the Keystone Grand Chapter of the District of Columbia, perpetually incorporated, the following officers were elected and installed: Worthy Matron, Mrs. Cornelius Schrader; vice-matron, Sister Mailsha Scot; Rev. Peter Lucas, 33, worthy patron; ecretary, Luvania Hillman; treasurer, Carrie I. Booker; conduceress, Annie Carrie I. Booker; conductress, Daisy Jones; warder, Neppie Maloy; sentinel, Mrs. Lulu Curtis. The Chapter starts with sixty members. The meeting nights will be the first and third Fridays.

FUSS OVER NEGRO VALEDICTORIAN.

Pittsburg, May 27.—There is rebellion in the public schools of the fashionable suburb of Oakdale because a Negro was made valedictorian of the graduating class of the high school, and only five of the fifteen members of the class attended the commencement exercises on Saturday night.

When it was announced by Prof. Johnston of the school several days ago that Ray Wooten, a Negro and son of the village barber, was the honor student and would be the class valedictorian there were many protests. Prof. Johnston paid no heed to the objections and declared that the members of the graduating class would attend the commencement exercises or no diplomas would be issued to them. The absentees declare that they will not accept the diplomas.

THE JEWS.

From the Texas Freeman

Now that Simon Wolf, a leading Hebrew lawyer of Washington, D. C., has taken steps to compel the proprietors of the fashionable hotels in Washington and Atlantic City, N. J., to entertain accommodate Jews along with other guests, we will see what virtue there is in the discrimination practiced. The fact that all the money necessary to make the fight in the courts will be put up immediately, together with the fact that none but the best legal talent obtainable will be procured is why the result in this instance is anxiously looked forward to.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

From the Literary Digest.

A growing demand for the arrest of the Sunday excursion is noted by The Christian Intelligencer (New York). Students of religious conditions in England, it avers, are concerned over a notable decline in the matter of Sunday observance and family worship, "and with much unanimity find a chief cause of the lessened attendance at church and the weakened religious influence of the home to be the popular week-end excursions offered by the railroads." Similar conditions attributable to the same cause are noted in this country. The Christian Intelligencer deals with the subject in these words:

"In this country it is certain that the Sunday excursion is productive of like results. It converts the Lord's Day into a mere holiday, and increasing numbers are led to spend the day of God-given rest in a way which yields weariness rather than refreshment, and deprives the soul of the appointed means of spiritual benefit. It is gratifying to note on the part of some railroads a disposition to arrest this evil, and thus give to their employees a rest day, as well as remove the temptation to Sunday dissipation from the public by a discontinuance of excursion rates and trains on that day. In Virginia, at a conference between representatives of a number of railroads and an interdenominational church commission, the railway people agreed to the discontinuance of Sunday excursion rates in the future. It is expected that a legislative bill will be secured in line with this agreement, and that along with the prohibition of cheap rates on Sunday the State Corporation Commission will be given authority to indicate what trains are necessary to be operated on that day. Such a movement throughout all the States would be, we believe, of advantage to the railroads, as well as the public, and would remove a chief provocation to Sunday desecration."

G. A. R. COMMITTEE.

Harmonia Cemetery, under the auspices of Charles Sumner Post, No. 9, G. A. R., R. D. Goodman, commander, Thomas J. Stewart, adjutant, assisted by Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, Camp S. W. /. No. 9, by the following Committee of Arrangements, viz., --. D. Goodman, chairman, T. J. Stewart, adjutant, Jerry O. Tolson, assistant chairman, Benjamin Mason, officer of the day, Mr. James Wright, Thomas W. West, William G. Hall, W. H. Liverpool, Frederick Fowler, Len Vice, in charg eof Post.

I. Flagging Comrades graves at sunrise at Harmony Cemetery.
II. Strewing of flowers by Laurel Committee.
III. Salute to the flag by Post G. L. . V. No. 9, Sons of Veterans, and First Separate Battalion, D. C. N. G., under Major Arthur Brooks.
IV. Singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," by school children, under Miss Emma Patterson, everyone joining in the chorus.
V. Sounding the assembly, by the bugler, at 11.30 a.m.
VI. Salute to the dead, by firing squad by Separate Battalion, D. C. N. G., Major A. J. Brooks, commander.
VII. Calling the assembly to order by the chairman.
VIII. Invocation by Post Chaplain, Rev. A. C. Washington.
IX. Singing, by Prof. J. T. Layton and choir.
X. Lincoln's Gettysburg address, by the adjutant of the Post.
XI. Original poem, by Post Com'dr-Ill. R. D. Goodman, 33.
XII. Singing by Prof. J. T. Layton and choir.
XIII. Oration by Judge E. M. Hewlett, 33.
XIV. Singing, by Prof. J. T. Layton and choir.
XV. Taps, by bugler.
XVI. Dismissal by Rev. Albert C. Washington, chaplain.

BOOKER T. AND THE CONSERVATOR.

From the Chicago Conservator.

The New York Age, which we like to read as one of the best newsiest of Negro journals, and which will not exchange with the Chicago Conservator, says:

"Having converted Booker T. Washington from the error of his ways, Editor Wilkins, of the Chicago Conservator, is as happy as a clam at high tide. But we want to know if Dr. Wilkins is still a member "in good and regular standing' of the Niagara Movement? Or are we to understand by Dr. Wilkins' statement that he has got Dr. Washington converted, that, while he was in Chicago, and without giving the Age the tip, he joined the Niagara Movement. We want to know, for the whole business is enveloped in an obfuscation that knocks the respiration out of ululation."

While many other great papers are rejoicing and congratulating us on the fact of our converting Prof. Booker T. Washington to the love of his race, the Conservator modestly says nothing. It is too well satisfied with the fact to put in time tooting its own horn.

When Mr. Washington was shuffling his cards for the ducats, regardless of the results to his race, the Conservator was the one thorn in his flesh which curtailed and took away his comfort, but when he came to himself, saw the light and espoused the cause of his people, the Conservator simply announced the fact and went on in the even tenor of its way.

The shouting is left to Brothers Fortune, Chase and others who will now find the task of defending Mr. Washington much easier and more popular.

We came to the support and defense of Mr. Washington on no conditions of pay or after no bargain is fixed. Mr. Washington came to Chicago and made several speeches, and in them all his race was first. We liked it and we said so. We are still free to criticise Mr. Washington or anybody else claiming to be a leader and sitting down on the race. We are, however, grateful to the New York Age, The Bee, the Dallas Express and other papers which give us full credit for this great mission work and all their readers also.

As we fought Mr. Washington with all our might when we thought him wrong, we now propose to use all our influence to support and build him up while we think him right.

OHIO NEGROES ORGANIZE.

From St. Luke's Herald.

While the Administration is waging a war of political extermnation against Senators Foraker and Dick in Ohio, the Negroes have organized for the purpose of standing by the man who is standing up for the 167 Negro men whom President Roosevelt dismissed from the army.

It is an open secret that, whoever dares oppose the wishes of the man in the White House is marked for the slaughter. Foraker opposed the President's Rate Bill, and further made himself objectionable when he brought about the Senate investigation of the Brownsville affray.

The appointment of Mr. Ralph Tayler was a sop thrown to the 40,000 Negro voters of Ohio to keep them quiet and to divide them if necessary between Foraker and Taft.

We do not recall one prominent Negro of the country who is standing up for Mr. Roosevelt and his treatment of the Negro soldiers. We all feel that the President has blundered, and his refusal to right a wrong makes him rather small and contemptible, and all the more so when viewed in the light of his own words.

We applaud the Ohio movement and trust that Mr. Smith, the leader, will extend the same to New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, West iVrginia, Connecticut and Rhode Island. If the President has permitted disfranchisement to become entrenched in the South and has catered to Southern prejudice and filled his administration with Southern Democrats, let the Northern and Western Negroes join hands and teach Roosevelt a lesson that he will never forget. It is time for the worm to turn.

A POLITICAL STORM BREWING.

The Roosevelt-Wadsworth Incident—Plutocracy and Popery Allied—A Serious Portent to the Country.

To the Editor of the American Whip:

The Wadsworth-Roosevelt incident involves a possible politcal conflict which may determine the American Presidential question in 1908. The issue raised in New York politics by it are two-fold.

First, is the question of civil service reform. Second, is Papal intermeddling in the political affairs of the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt takes the ground that the officials of the United States are not the servants of the people, are not appointed for the good of the people, but are his vassals; and even where such appointments have been made with the concurrent authority of the United States Senate, that they are his political vassals, to be removed at will, without cause and without trial. He does not hesitate to remove an Ameriacn ambassador to a foreign country who has been appointed to this post by the concurrent action of the Senate, without consulting it. In the New York elections he uses the patronage of the Government, which was designed for the benefit of the people, in the same reckless spirit or usurpation and abuse of power. This isn't all nor the worst. He actually makes the Vatican at Rome a political partner in these proceedings. The Presidential patronage thus becomes a valuable political asset to the papal hierarchy. We know that it was the Catholic church and the activity of the Catholic priests, as the allies of Roosevelt and participants and dispensers of Presidential patronage that defeated Hearst. It may be taken for granted that the same intervention and activity of theCatholic hierarchy accomplished the defeat of Congressman Wadsworth, whose sole offense was that he claimed the right of free speech and the independence and conscientiousness of an American and representative of constitutional authority on the floor of Congress.

Hearst is aware of what defeated him, but for various reasons he has failed to strike back at Roosevelt's all-powerful ecclesiastical ally. Whether the Genesee statesman will strike back is now the most important event in American politics.

If he challenges the right of Mr. Roosevelt to call in the aid of a foreign ecclesiastical power to discipline American statesmen and control American politics, with the same courage with which he has challenged the hero (?) of San Juan Hill, in corrupting the civil service of the country, he will raise a storm, such as that which convulsed the nation in 1860. He may of fact on this great issue become the Abraham Lincoln now demanded, as the leader of the American people in defense of their liberties. The conflict is not confined to New York; it reaches over in Ohio, where the Catholic church and priests, as the political allies of Roosevelt, are attempting to humiliate and destroy Senator Foraker, whose sole offense consisted in upholding the constitutional prerogatives of the Senate and the Constitution itself, against executive usurpation. And Senator Foraker is guilty of the further crime, in the eyes of Mr. Roosevelt, in making the military power subordinate to the civil authority.

There is a political storm brewing in this country.

Constitutional American.

Miss Bertha Hackett, a student in the High School, 19 years of age, was buried from the 19th Street Baptist Church Monday last. Rev. Drs. Brooks, Moore, James and Robinson officiated. A large number of the friends of her parents, and many of the pupils of the public schools were present at the church. Interment Harmony Cemetery.

Mr. Jno. W. Regester, an old resident of this District (father of Jno. H. Paynter, author of "Joining the Navy"), was buried from John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, last Monday. Deceased was over 79 years of age and had large family connections in this District.

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505 E Street, N. W.

"SPARTA OF JAPAN"

GEN. KUROKI, MILITARY GENIUS OF MIKADO'S COUNTRY.

Something of Representative of Island Empire Who Is Now Visiting This Country—Descendant of Polish Nobleman.

New York.—In was in 1884 that a prince of Sweden, whose name history does not reveal, visited Japan as a guest of the nation. A graduate of the military schools of Europe, the visitor was reputed to be one of the leading princes of his time in skill as a military strategist and tactician. There was detailed as his escort a quiet-spoken staff officer of the mikado's army, a man with the teciturnity of a Grant and the face of a Sheridan. As he was completing his visit the prince turned to his escort and said:

"I thought I had learned all that there was to know of tactics and strategy, but you have shown me that there was much more knowledge to be obtained on military matters than can be had in the schools of Europe. Taking your schooling from us you have greatly improved on everything that we taught."

The staff officer to whom the prince paid this high compliment was Gen. Itel Kuroki, the now celebrated warrior who commanded the First army corps in the war with Russia, and who rendered such conspicuous service that Field Marshal Oyama referred to him as his "strong right arm." Gen. Kuroki is now in this country on a mission to the Jamestown exposition.

Born 62 years ago in Satsuma, the "Sparta of Japan," Kuroki at an early

GEN. KUROKI.
(Japan's "Pole" Who Is Now Visiting This Country.)

age entered the military service of the mikado, and rose grade by grade from the lower ranks, attaining in 1894 the rank of lieutenant general. That was the year of Japan's war with China, and in that conflict Kuroki commended the Sixth division of the invading army. It is related that his division had been scheduled to be the last one to be embarked for the invasion of China, and that Kuroki chafed so much over the inaction that he fretted himself into a state of illness. But immediately the troops were landed and the smoke of battle began to roll from the front all of Kuroki's illness vanished and he joyously exclaimed: "Ah, this makes me well again."

From the very beginning of the war with Russia, Kurogi halted the world's attention by the display of his military skill. Then it was that people began to inquire more closely about this warrior whose military genius shone so resplendent. Efforts were made to trace his origin, and although the inquirers found little assistance from the silent soldier, it was finaly ascertained that he was of Polish origin. A nephew of the general, who was then pursuing his studies in Europe, wrote a letter in which he said that Kuroki's father was a polish nobleman who had fled from Russia after the revolution of 1831. This nobleman, whose name was Kourowski, first went to Paris, afterward to Turkey, later joining the Holland troops in Borneo. From Borneo he went to Japan and there married a Japanese. From the union was born Kuroki, who, because of the nationality of his father, was nicknamed "The Pole."

It is said that the general is very proud of his Polish origin, and that he has always cherished the dying wish of his father that his son would some day be able to take vengeance on the Russians for their cruel treatment of unhappy Poland.

Kuroki's genius for war was never more conspicuous than in the great turning movement at Liao-yang. When Kuropatkin threw the whole weight of his army upon the angle held by Kuroki, he should, according to all military precedent, have destroyed his foe. But Kuroki not only held the enemy at bay, but held them long enough for a supporting column to turn their flank.

Kuroki's part in the last great battle, that of Mukden, was that of a fierce and vigorous attack upon the very strong position that was held by the Russian center, not with any hope of carrying it, but in order to force Kuropatkin to carry out the movement which ultimately led to his destruction.

STRANGE ANIMAL OF FAR EAST.

Cross Between Ox and Antelope Found in Eastern Himalayas.

Chicago—The strange animal depicted in the illustration is scientifically known as the takin, and commonly is called the bull antelope of the Eastern Himalayas. He is a link between the ox and the antelope; and, according to Prof. Ray Lankester, there is nothing deceptive or misleading about the animal except its name, and this, after all, is only the name given to it, without intention to offend,

The Takin.

by the natives of the Mishmi Hills on the northern frontier of Assam, whence the first specimen was obtained by Brian Hodgson 40 years ago from native hunters. It occurs also in the mountainous regions of western China, where a pale-colored variety of the species was discovered by Pere David, and in Thibet. The takin is not rare in the high mountainous regions where it occurs. Collecting at certain seasons in herds, it is said to seek protection in the high forests and to feed on grassy downs from which the snow is melted by the winter sun. It has rarely until to-day been shot by sportsmen on account of the political as well is physical difficulties presented to exploration in the country which it inhabits. The recent British expedition in Thibet resulted in some further expeditions across the frontier, and a few specimens of the takin have thus come to hand.

The scientific interest attaching to the takin depends on the fact that it furnishes one of the numerous links between the antelopes and the more familiar sheath-horned ruminants which we know as cattle (ox, buffalo, bison), sheep and goats.

The takin has in the adult broad tumid bases to the horns, which nearly meet in the middle line, and a curvature which is not unlike that presented by the horns of the gnu. There is, however, one northern cavicorn—the musk ox of the arctic circle—which in the general character of the horns and limbs, with large lateral hoofs, presents marked resemblance to the takin.

It is probable that the takin is an offshoot of the antelope stock which ultimately produced the musk ox, just as the chamois, the serow and the goral are probably remnants of another antelope line of ancestry which gave rise to the goats and sheep.

GATEWAY OF THE ALHAMBRA.

Famous Spanish Structure That Is Going to Ruin.

London.—The Alhambra, which is reported as rapidly goin to ruin, is one of the famous structures of the

The Alhambra Gateway.

world, and, though mutilated and in decay, is said to be the best proof of the artistic character of the Moorish dominion in Spain. It stands on a hill north of Granda and is surrounded by a wall built of red brick. The structure was in times long past the fortified palace citadel of the Moorish kings, and all that remains is now grouped about two principal oblong courts, known as the Court of Blessing and the Court of Lions. In the latter is an arcade supported by 124 white marble columns. There is a network of smaller apartments, and all the surfaces are decorated with what has been built between 1248 and 1354, the first work having been done by King Mohammed Ibn-el-Ahmar. It was mutilated by Charles V. and Philip V., and was damaged by fire in 1890.

Pepper for Rats.

Jeptha Coleman, of Atchison, Kan., gets rid of mice and rats by wrapping cayenne pepper in a cloth and stuffing it into the holes where the animals pass in and out. They gnaw at the rags, and the first thing they know they have a dose of the pepper that makes them wish they had not been so industrious. Mr. Coleman does not know whether they sneeze themselves to pieces or simply hike to the neighbors. Anyhow, thy disappear.

EGYPT'S NEW RULER

SIR ELDON GORST, BRITISH CONSUL IN NILE COUNTRY.

Succeeds Lord Cromer, Who Held the Post for Twenty Years—A Conservative, But Was Appointed by a Liberal Government.

London.—As the successor of Lord Cromer, the man who, for 20 years, has been the real ruler of Egypt, though nominally merely the British consul general there, Sir Eldon Gorst has a most difficult post to fill. Lord Cromer has been fittingly described as "the maker of modern Egypt." He found her almost ruined, her people desperate with suffering, her very existence in peril from the Dervishes; he leaves her in splendid prosperity, her population increasing in numbers and happiness, her finances established on a firm basis, her taxes lightened, her people freed from the tyrannies that so long oppressed them. To maintain such a huge standard of achievement and carry forward the work of Egyptian regeneration demands a statesman of the highest caliber.

Sir Eldon Gorst does not lack admirers who declare that he will prove the right man in the right place. He is the eldest son of a remarkably able man, Sir John Eldon Gorst, who is still living. He was named after his father long before, of course, it was known that he had inherited his father's brains. When his ability brought him a knighthood he dropped his first name that there might not be

SIR ELDON GORST.
(Successor to Lord Cromer as Ruler of Egypt.)

two Sir Johns in the family. But in Egypt everybody still speaks of him as "Johnnie" Gorst. He went there when 26 as an attache, and rose rapidly through the diplomatic grades. Great administrative talents and conspicuous social gifts commended him to Lord Cromer, and within an extraordinarily short time he had become under secretary to the ministry of finance, and again adviser to the ministry of the interior. "Adviser" in Egypt is a euphemism for the British official who is really the boss, but nominally the subordinate of the minister at the head of a department. He was financial adviser to the Egyptian government when, in 1903, he was summoned to London to assist the foreign office in the negotiations which resulted in the Anglo-French agreement that so largely contributed to giving England a free hand in Egypt. His services were rewarded by giving him one of the most responsible positions in the permanent civil service, that of under secretary of state for foreign affairs.

His selection as Lord Cromer's successor affords a significant illustration of the difference between English and American methods in making appointments of great responsibility and power. It was under a Conservative government that Sir Eldon won distinction and presumably he is a Conservative. Yet it is a Liberal government that makes him the new ruler of Egypt. The question of his politics is not taken into consideration. He is chosen for the task because he seems the man best fitted to fill the position.

Sir Eldon knows all the ropes in Egypt, is personally acquainted with everybody who counts there and speaks Arabic and the native dialects fluently. Lord Cromer has wrought a marvelous work in Egypt. It may be doubted whether any single statesman has ever accomplished more striking results in any country. But it is his very success that renders all the more necessary, perhaps, a new and younger head to deal with the new conditions that result from that success. For Lord Cromer has created a nation—a nation which naturally wants to largely run itself. With these aspirations Lord Cromer has no sympathy. His ideal of Egyptian rule is that of a benign dictator. England is pledged not to reduce Egypt permanently to the condition of a protected Indian state. Sooner or later a beginning must be made with the work of teaching Egypt to rule itself. It is expected that Sir Eldon's administration will take the direction of paving the way for some form of constitutional government. It is a most difficult task requiring the utmost tact, firmness and judgment. Nothing would be more fatal than undue haste. Sir Eldon is 46. He has time in which to make for himself a name that will rival that of Lord Cromer. But should he succeed in setting Egypt on its own legs he will be exposed to the most scathing fire of hostile criticism while doing it. For many in England who most loudly proclaim their patriotism believe that it is only white races which are fitted for any measure of self-government.

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Everybody has some friend whom they wish to make happy. It may be mother or father, sister or brother. It may be a wife, or it may be a sweetheart—and no better time than Christmas is so appropriate—so suggestive. Nothing makes one feel happier than to gladden the heart of another.

Any article that you may select will be laid aside and delivered when wanted. Experieneed clerks. Polite attention.

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WATCHES.

We mention here but a few of our specials.

F-737

Gentlemen's 20-year-Gold Filled American Stem Winders and Setters, $10.

Ladies 20-year Gold Filled Stem Winders and Setters, $10.

Gentlemen's 14-carat Solid Gold American Stem Winders and Setters, as cheap as $35.

Children's Solid Silver Watches with Pin Attachment, $3.50; regular price, $4.50.

Ladies Solid GoldWatches, Open Face, $8.00.

Boys' Solid Silver Watches, $5 up.

DIAMONDS

Put Your Money in Diamonds. No Better Investment To-Day.

Prices in the Diamond market are advancing, but *our prices have not been advanced* in some time. We still have a large collection of superb Diamonds which we bought a considerable time ago at lower prices than prevail today.

We shall not advance prices on these stones. We are merchants and not speculators and our fair percentage of profit is all we ask. So, as long as these Diamonds last, it will be possible to buy them here under the regular market for fine stones.

Ladies' Diamond Rings, $5.00 to $150.00.

Ladies' Diamond Broaches, $5.50 to $1,000.

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Diamond Scarf Pins, $7.00 up.

Diamond Cuff Buttons, $7.00 up.

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We have Ladies' Handsome Diamond Rings set in Tiffany Mounting which we are selling at $30.00. This will make an appropriate present for Christmas. Every stone a ball of fire.

CLOCKS AND BRONZES

Clocks of all makes—American, French and German. We have a Clock as cheap as $5.00—must be seen to be appreciated. All Clocks kept in order for two years.

RINGS, LOCKETS, ETC.

Gents' Solid Gold Signet Rings, $3.50 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Signet Rings, $2.00 up.

Child's Solid Gold Signet Rings, $1.00 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Medallion Lockets, $4.00 up.

Ladies Solid Gold Crosses, $4.00 up.

Gents' Solid Gold Lockets, $4.00 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Bracelets, $5.00 up.

Ladies' 14-Carat Gold Filled Lockets, $2.00 up.

We engrave the monograms on them in the highest style of the art.

SILVERWARE

Silver Tea Sets, $10.00 up.

Silver Cake Baskets, $4.00 up.

Silver Cups for Children, $1.25 up.

Silver Baking Dish, 7.00.

Silver Butter Dishes, $3.50 up.

Silver Pickle Castors, $3.00 up.

The above silver is the Genuine Rogers, which speaks for itself.

CATHOLIC GOODS

We have the largest line of Catholic Goods in the city.

Genuine Pearl Rosaries, 35 cents up.

Genuine Pearl Rosaries, strung

D-779

on Fine Silver, with Solid Silver Crucifix, 75 cents up.

Emerald, Sapphire, Garnet, Ruby, Jade, Turquoise, Topaz, Crystal, and Coral Rosaries, strung on 14-Carat Gold-Filled Chain, $4.00 and $5.00. Will make a handsome Christmas present.

Solid Gold Rosaries, Genuine Stones, $25.00.

Rosaries for special devotions, viz.: Immaculate Conception, St. Ann's, St. Philomena, St. Anthony, Seven Dolors, Infant of Prague, St. Joseph, etc., with prayers either English or German.

PRAYER BOOKS

High quality at low prices, such as Key of Heaven, Manual of Prayers, St. Vincent's Manual, Vade Mecum, Sacred Heart, Following of Christ (by Kempis), Bibles, Old and New Testaments, etc. We have them in cases suitable for bridal or Christmas presents.

RELIGIOUS MEDALS

Religious Medals in Gold and Silver; Immaculate Conception, St. Benedict, St. Anthony, St. Joseph, Infant of Prague, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Aloysius, etc.

Eight-Day Sanctuary Oil, $1.10 per gallon.

Crucifixes, hanging and standing.

Candle Sticks in Gold Silver, and Brass.

Sacred Hearts, Solid Gold, 75 cents and $1.25.

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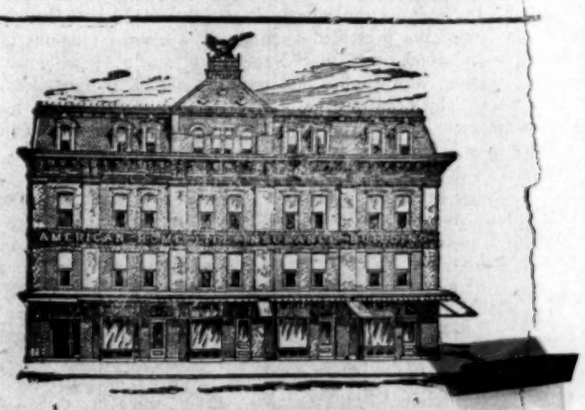

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COLD IN THE TROPICS

EXPERIENCE OF FRENCH EXPEDITION IN WILDS OF ANDES.

Average Height In Which Explorers Lived and Worked Was 13,000 Feet Above Sea Level—Hard to Secure Servants.

Paris.—A scientific expedition which has spent six years in the wilds of the Andes has just returned to France and Col. Bourgeois, its chief, has given some remarkable details of its experiences. It was organized to make a new set of observations from which to verify the length of a degree on the equator—the unit upon which the French standard of measurement and the metric system are based.

The site chosen for the work was the neighborhood of Quito, Ecuador. It was so high up in the mountains that although in the very center of the torrid zone the men lived under arctic conditions. The party consisted of ten commissioned and 27 noncommissioned officers. With three exceptions the entire party spent the entire six years in the work. One of those who gave up was Commandant Massenet, who preceded Col. Bourgeois at the head of the expedition.

Loneliness was one of the things the men had to fight hardest against. They lived to a large extent amid fields of snow and ice. The country below them was often invisible from clouds hanging about the mountains.

Yet their situation differed from that of arctic explorers in this respect, that they knew thousands of people were within comparatively easy reach. The temptation to descend to the seacoast cities was therefore almost irresistible at times.

Of course the men did not spend the whole time in the mountains. This would have been almost impossible, because they had not merely the vigor of the cold to contend against but also the enervating effects of the rarefied atmosphere of the mountains. The average height at which they lived and worked was 13,000 feet above sea level. Cooking was difficult at that elevation and the proper feeding of the men was one of the most difficult problems. Another practical difficulty was securing servants and laborers. The natives consented to go into the hills only at high pay and on urgent persuasion and they deserted at the least provocation. The winters were especially trying. Bands of wolves wandered about the camp and devoured the refuse thrown out even to old leather straps and the wornout saddles of mules and horses.

Notwithstanding the obstacles, 74 geodetic stations were erected. A chain of geodetic and astronomical observations covering the entire six years was secured, including the establishment of the meridian of Quito, with the nearest approach to scientific accuracy that is possible. The remaining error, it is said, is infinitesimal. The result of the observations was not worked out. This is to be done in Paris now by a corps of scientists.

The expedition cost a good deal of money. Besides the pay of the members the French government contributed 40,000 francs ($8,000). The balance of the expenses, about $20,000, has been subscribed by Prince Roland Bonaparte.

While the members of the expedition confined themselves strictly to their mathematical work, Dr. Paul Rivet, staff surgeon in the French army, who was detailed as its medical attendant, made a remarkable collection of photographs of the country and people and brought home also an invaluable ethnological gathering of native implements and fabrics.

MACHINE FINDS OIL WELLS.

Terre Haute Men Organizing Company to Sell Device.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Business men of Terre Haute have formed a $25,000 stock company to put a device for locating oil wells on the market. Oil well men call it an "oil smeller." Its owner, Harry Kurtz, of Princeton, Ind., says it will tell if there is oil even at a depth of 1,650 feet.

The machine is not disclosed to the public yet, but Kurtz says he has been experimenting with it for two years and that it has never failed. The presence of oil under the surface of the earth is made known by an electrical reaction process, and Kurtz says that with the machine he has selected the location for 80 wells, mostly in the Illinois field, with which it is now thought Terre Haute is connected.

The Standard Oil company's representatives have leased many thousand acres in this part of Indiana, and big independent operators have done likewise.

Taking advantage of the speculative fever, local promoters have formed companies and are offering the stock under flaring advertisements in the newspapers.

Harmless Duels Fad in Paris.

Paris—Pistol duelling clubs are the latest fad of French sporting clubs. When Dr. Devillers last year introduced the harmless bullet to Parisians it immediately "caught on." Now there are several clubs, and a tournament is being arranged this month in the Tuilleries Gardens. Madrid and Berlin seem likely to follow suit. The Devillers bullet can be used in any pistol. It carries wonderfully well. The duellists wear masks and gauntlets, but otherwise the conditions are those of the real duel.

HAS ONLY ONE BRICKLAYER.

Lone Student in School Founded by Andrew Carnegie.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The School of Bricklaying, intended to be one of the most important departments of the great $10,000,000 technical schools which Andrew Carnegie founded here, has one scholar. The daily routine which the future knight of the trowel goes through and the staff of instructors maintained solely for him is causing much comment.

When Mr. Carnegie founded the technical schools he insisted that the departments first opened must be those for the purpose of teaching young men to become expert artisans. Bricklaying looked as if it might be popular here, and the school of bricklaying was the first in commission. While other departments were quickly filled up with scholars the bricklaying game didn't seem to appeal to Pittsburg's young men, but finally one student applied.

After passing the necessary examination Daniel Chisholm was enrolled and began his studies at the school after paying his fee of $20 a year. To teach prospective bricklayers there had been engaged by the school a professor at a salary of $15 a day and an expert bricklayer, who receives six dollars, or the union wage.

A NATURAL BAROMETER.

Stone That a St. Louis Man Says Foretells the Weather.

St. Louis.—A storekeeper on South Broadway has a piece of stone about as large as a man's fist in which he places more confidence as a weather indicator than he does in all the weather bureaus of the country.

He brought it with him from Germany when he came to St. Louis many years ago, and although his German neighbors told him that the stone would not work in America he finds that it operates about as well in Missouri as it did in the old country.

He says there is a mine of it in Saxony and another somewhere in Russia, and that in parts of both countries near to the mines many country people provide themselves with lumps of the stone for use as family barometers. It is composed of limestone, almost as soft as chalk, with nitre, clay and rock salt.

When the air is dry the stone is a light gray, with white spots of salt and nitre, but when the air is filled with moisture and a storm is coming on the salt and nitre turn black. The principle is recognized in the manufacture of one or two patent fancy barometers, but whether the inventors took the hint from the stone cannot be ascertained.

MAKES COPPER IN LABORATORY.

English Chemist Discovers New Method of Producing the Metal.

Baltimore.—Dr. Ira Remsen, president of Johns Hopkins university, is authority for the statement that Sir William Ramsay, a famous chemist of Cambridge university, has discovered the method of making artificial copper, and the great discovery will be made known to science when Sir William will read a paper on the subject before the Royal Chemical society of Great Britain.

Prof. Remsen, who is prominent as a chemist, has a private letter from the famous Englishman stating that Sir William has succeeded in accomplishing the production of copper by the synthetic or combining process from the elements, sodium, lithium and potassium.

A combination of these elements treated with radium vaper, gives as a product copper sulphate, which is readily broken down into copper.

Make Clothes from Paper.

Washington.—Correspondence between Consul W. J. Pike, of Zittau, and the president of the chamber of commerce of that German city reveals that there is a firm in South Germany which makes paper clothing. Just who wears these garments is not divulged. Following is an extract from the letter to Consul Pike.

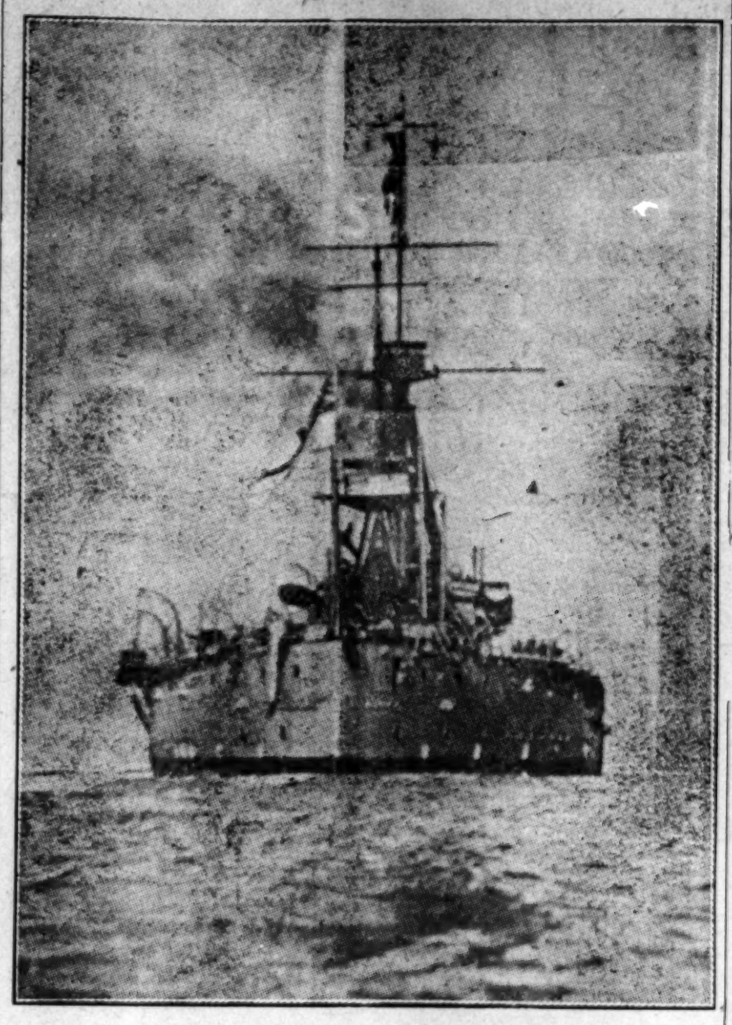
"In our district, so far as we are informed, yarns of woolen and cotton, mixed with paper, are not produced. If such is the case in other parts of Saxony we are not aware of the fact. From parties versed in this matter we learn that a material is spun, outside of Saxony, from a paper stuff obtained from wood and known as silvalin. The spinning of this silvalin yarn has up to the present only been done by a firm in South Germany. In Saxony the manufacture of such materials has never passed the trial stages.

KAISER'S PHONOGRAPH CLOCK.

Novel Timepiece Reminds Him of Day's Engagements.

Berlin.—It is not generally known the kaiser possesses the most unique clock in the world, a so-called phonograph clock made by a German inventor. The clock reminds the emperor of business and other engagements. When the kaiser, for example, wishes to be at the chancellor's house at ten o'clock in the morning, he speaks into the phonograph the night before, which moves a pointer and is called at the hour indicated. The phonograph graciously announces: "Your majesty, it is now time to call a carriage and go to Chancellor von Buelow's." Moreover, when the kaiser is at breakfast the clock tells him a dozen or more things which he spoke into the phonograph the night before so as not to forget them.

British Battleship Dreadnought.



Largest and most powerful battleship afloat.

HITS MARK FROM AFAR

NEW HONOR TO ROOSEVELT AS LONG-DISTANCE SHOT.

President Stands in Washington and Makes a Fine Rifle Score in the Opening Event for Marksmen in Charleston, S. C.

Charleston, S. C.—President Roosevelt may congratulate himself on being the champion long-distance rifle shot of the world. Standing in Washington, he shot a rifle three times and hit a target each time in this city, more than 450 miles away. While he did not make a bull's-eye, he yet managed to get within the 24 circle twice and the 21 circle once, and so scored 69 out of a possible score of 75, a very creditable performance for a person who shoots only between sessions of congress, international incidents and other big and engrossing things.

The occasion of the target practice of Mr. Roosevelt was the opening of the fifth triennial schuetzenfest of the National Schuetzen Bund of America, in Charleston. It was the wish of the riflemen to have Mr. Roosevelt there in person, so that they could show him that a rifle could speak as well in German as in rough rider. As he was busy in Washington, the president could not oblige, but he wanted to shoot, and did so.

Here the secret must come out. Mr. Roosevelt did not use the White House as his shooting gallery, despite the strenuous reports that sometimes find their way past Pete, the bulldog. Strategy was used, and Lieut. W. Melton Farrow was the strategist. It must be confessed that Lieut. Farrow aimed the gun, but President Roosevelt shot it off, and the record is his.

Lieut. Farrow brought a 32-caliber rifle made by him several years ago, and after three weeks' work adjusted it on a pedestal on which it could be held for shooting at the target. Attached to it was a magnetic contrivance, which, by the completion of an electric circuit, pulled a delicate hair trigger and did the shooting. The button to complete the circuit was in the White House.

But the bare pleasure of pressing the button was not all that the president was to have for his part in the performance. Near the rifle was rigged a big telephone receiver, and when Mr. Roosevelt made his shots he was able to hear the welcome crack of the rifle.

Gov. Ansel then conveyed to the president the congratulations of the National Schuetzen Bund and its guests on the excellent score he had made and the thanks of them all for opening the fest. The band played "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and there was a great salvo of cheers. The president said that he could hear the cheering and the music very distinctly, and he was sure that everybody was having a jolly time, and he would like to be with them.

Substitute for Beeswax.

A substitute for beeswax has been discovered in the leaves of the rafi palm, a product of the island of Madagascar. The wax is extracted by the simple process of beating the dried leaves on a mat to small bits. The particles are then gathered and boiled. The resultant wax is kneaded into small cakes. Experiments are being made with the new substance to find out its commercial value—whether it may be used for bottling purposes, in the manufacture of phonograph cylinders, etc.

BERLIN POSTAL TUBES.

Connect the Central Office with the Principal Stations.

Berlin.—The Berlin postal authorities are revolutionizing the conveyance of letters and parcels.

The idea on which they are experimenting is to have an underground tube with a large enough circumference to admit a man in a stooping posture. These tubes are to connect the central post office with the principal stations and with the district offices.

Two sets of rails are built in this tube or tunnel, one over the other, not side by side. The upper set of rails is supported on the sides of the tube, thus practically dividing it in two. Small carriages, running on two wheels, are automatically driven by electricity along these rails.

No locomotive is used nor is there any attendant with the carriage. As many as six of these carriages can be run together for conveying letters and parcels from the arrival station to the central post office and thence to the various district, or vice versa.

By this means letters can be delivered in any part of the city in less than a fourth of the time formerly required. So far the scheme is not beyond the experimental stages, but it promises to be a success and to banish from the streets the mail van, with all its poetry and romance.

PICTURES WARN WORLD'S END.

Whole Maryland Community Excited Over Strange Phenomenon.

Hancock, Md.—Intense excitement prevails here, and many persons are preparing for the end of the world, as the result of a series of remarkable pictures representing scenes that look like heaven and hell that have appeared on the walls of a room in the house of Emory Lopp, in Morgan county, West Virginia, two miles from here.

Some persons who have viewed the pictures say that no human hand could have placed them there.

The whole neighborhood is aroused over the strange affair, and crowds of people are visiting the house. The superstitious believe that the pictures foretell some catastrophe, probably the end of the world.

The pictures appear in distinct outline on the four walls, showing pits of flame and demons, while others show angels and beautiful scenes, supposed to be heaven.

Lopp is at a loss to understand the mystery, and has abandoned his home. A thorough investigation of the matter will be made by skeptical persons.

SCIENTISTS VICTIMS OF A HOAX.

Discovery of Antiquities on Island Is Found to Be a Fake.

Paris.—That the practice of "salting" claims is becoming quite Europeanized is fully shown by a hoaxing of the grave Academie des Inscriptiones et Belles Letters. Last August Dr. Capitan read a learned paper on the discovery of Egyptian antiquities on a small island off Marseilles. Discussion promptly followed, in which new theories of the history of civilization were constructed on the discovery which seemed on the way to becoming epoch-making until the other day, when Dr. Capitan read a second paper, apologetic and explanatory. An old man living in the island on whose property the antiquities were found fell very ill and confessed he had bought the objects from a Marseilles curio dealer and had strewn them on his property in hope it would be purchased for excavations.

WEALTH AWAITS BOY

WILL FORFEIT $50,000 IF HE DOES NOT RETURN SOON.

Thirty Years Ago, When a Mere Youth, John Wilson Left Home After Quarrel with Parents—No Word from Him Since.

Omaha, Neb.—John Wilson will receive a fortune of approximately $50,000 if he shall return to his old home at Tecumseh within the next three years to reclaim it. If he fails to return within that time the money will go to relatives of his.

A starnge, sad story is the story of this man to whom a fortune has been left, but who will probably never know it. Thirty years ago when a mere boy Wilson had a quarrel with his father, John Wilson, Sr., a proud, unyielding old Scotchman, and in the heat of anger he ran away from his home at Tecumseh.

His father, believing that he would soon grow tired of taking the buffetings of the world and return to his home, made no effort to find the boy, and would permit no one else to do so.

The days lengthened into weeks, the weeks into months and the months into years and young John Wilson did not return to his home. His father loved him and longed for his return, and his mother was well nigh heartbroken over his absence, but the father's longing and the mother's grief were futile.

Twenty-five years went by and no word had come to the parents concerning their absent son, now grown to manhood if he were living. They were grown old and before they went to their final rest they felt that they must once more look into his face.

A man whom they suspected might be their son was in Dawson City, Alaska. Despite the fact that they were 80 years of age the parents set out for there hoping against hope that they might find the son whom they so longed to see. They made the journey to Alaska safely, but found no trace of their son there and returned to their home with broken hearts. Within a few months the father died and soon afterward the mother followed him to the grave.

Seven years ago the aged couple made a will in which a large part of their estate was bequeathed to their absent son on condition that he returned to Tecumseh within ten years to claim it. In the seven years that have elapsed since the will was drawn the son's part of the estate has increased until it is now estimated at $50,000. It will be held for him three years longer. If he shall not return to his old home meantime the will provides that the bequest shall be divided among the other heirs of the dead man and woman.

The other heirs have sought to have the will set aside and to secure a division of that part of the estate left to the son, but the supreme court has held that the will must stand and that the $50,000 must be held for the son three years longer.

Where young Wilson has been in the 30 years of his absence from his old home nobody in Tecumseh knows. He may be dead; he may be in Alaska or the Philippines.

His long absence and their disappointment at their failure to find him in Alaska shortened the lives of his parents, who were old residents of Tecumseh and very highly respected by their neighbors.

HOW NEW WORLD GOT ITS NAME.

Albany Man Tells Story on 400th Anniversary of the Event.

Paris.—John Boyd Thacher, of Albany, on Sunday mentioned the fact that it was the four hundredth anniversary of the naming of America. He said that no attempt had ever been made to commemorate the event and added:

"The new world was named America in a little book written by Martin Waldseemueller, printed at Saint Die, in the Vosges mountain, on the seventh of the kalends of May in the year 1507. The seventh of the kalends of May when corrected by the Gregorian calendar becomes May 5.

"There was also an element of universality in the ceremony of naming, for it was a German who proposed the name, it was an Italian name, the book was printed in France and the language employed was Latin, the universal medium of mental exchanges. It may be too late to celebrate the event, but it should not be too late to recall the fact that the new world received its name just 400 years ago."

EAT SWEETS, SAYS DOCTOR.

Sugar Most Strengthening and Chocolate Antidote for Fatigue.

London.—A noted Harley street physician bids fair to become the most popular physician in London, especially among the youth of both sexes and among the dentists. Everybody should eat at least a quarter of a pound of sweets daily is his dictum.

"Nothing," he says, "is more strengthening than sugar. It is possible to work for hours after eating four ounces of chocolate without feeling the slightest fatigue. If I had my way every soldier in the British army should be allowed a quarter of a pound of sweets every day. My practice is to take five or six lumps of sugar in every cup of coffee or tea."

Asked as to toothache, the physician replied: "I can only advise people to clean their teeth oftener."

ODD DROUGHT FOR A TOWN.

Grant, Mich., Will Go Dry Till Some One Builds Hotel.

Grant, Mich.—At a special meeting of the Grant village council the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 5 to 1:

"Resolved, That we, the council of the village of Grant, Newaygo county, Mich., do declare that we will hereafter approve of no saloon bonds within the corporate limits of said village of Grant, except when the proposed saloon business is to be connected with a hotel, as hotel bar, such hotel to be constructed of brick, stone or other substantial material, other than a frame building, and steam heated.

"Provided, that whenever any responsible party or person shall own, in fee simple, a suitable location within said village, and shall contract for the erection thereon of a suitable hotel building, to be erected within three months of the date of said contract, of sufficient proportions, then we, the said village council, will immediately grant a license for a saloon, to be conducted in connection with a hotel.

"Provided, further, that a copy of the contract, giving specifications for the building proposed to be erected, shall be filed with the clerk of said village council."

Grant has long ago outgrown her hotel service, every day from one to ten persons being unable to obtain accommodations. This condition has so interfered with the welfare of the town that the council has said "to the first man who contracts to give us ample care for our growing hotel business we will immediately grant a liquor license. Until such time, we go dry."

As Grant, with her numerous little industries and a genuine building boom now on, is a splendid location for a first-class hotel, it is probable that the field will not be open ten days.

IS TOO FAT TO DROWN.

300 Pound German Floats Like Cork When He Attempts Suicide.

New York.—Discovering after repeated efforts to drown himself, that he floated like a cork, an obese German bent on suicide decided to try to end it all by some other method than that of immersion. His efforts at suicide in the Atlantic basin moved the dock loungers to unfeeling mirth. The unhappy Teuton, who appeared to weigh about 300 pounds, walked to the end of the Porto Rico line pier, and with a last look around jumped into the water.

"It's all over," he said as he took the leap.

But it did not end. Coming up from his dive, the fat man floated face upward. Again and again he tried to dive under the surface, but his body merely rolled over, and each attempt found him floating with his face upward.

He was trying for the fifth time to sink himself when Watchman William Walsh jumped in tnd tied a rope around him and hauled him ashore. He was taken into the boiler room nearby, where he was dried out. While the watchman was deciding what to do with him the German slipped out and disappeared.

HETTY GREEN TO PAY RENT.

No Longer Free Private Office In Chemical Bank.

New York.—Hetty Green will have to pay office rent in future. No provision whatever has been made for her in the new banking home of the Chemical National bank. For many years the "richest woman in the world," who is one of the largest stockholders of the bank, had a private office in the old bank building rent free. She will now have to content herself with sharing the handsome quarters provided for all the women stockholders and depositors on the first floor.

Whether or not Mrs. Green is dissatisfied with this arrangement is not known.

The new building is built of granite and marble, only three stories high. It cost $600,000. Six different kinds of marble imported from Italy have been used in decorating the interior, and figures of Ceres, Boreas, Helios and Neptune, representing earth, air, fire and water, join the arches. The doors are of bronze, artistically molded.

DATES WILL YEARS AHEAD.

Gives Nothing to Husband, So It Will Be Contested.

Middletown, N. Y.—Because Mrs. Mary E. Blakeney, of Central Valley, dated her last will and testament 90 years ahead and cut off her husband, Otis Blakeney, from participating in her property, the instrument is being contested and about $10,000 in a Newburg bank will stay there for some time to come.

Mrs. Blakeney, who was a prominent resident of Central Valley, died there recently. Her will, which she drew up herself, was dated 1993. It bequeathed all her property to a niece, Mrs. Virginia Weeks, of Fairfield, N. J. It is believed Mrs. Blakeney meant to date her will 1903. On the back of the instrument is a codicil which provides that anyone trying to break the will or start any litigation shall be excluded from any benefits in it. She leaves nothing to her husband, but states that if the niece who gets the property should wish to give the husband anything she is at liberty to do so.

NEGRO SLAVEHOLDERS.

From the News and Courier.

There were a good many Negroes who owned Negro slaves in the South before the war. In the "List of the Taxpayers" of the City of Charleston, 1860, published by Evans & Cogswell in 1861, the names of one hundred and thirty-two colored people are given who owned and paid taxes on three hundred and ninety slaves in Charleston.

The largest owners of slaves among the colored people here were R. E. Dereef (Indian) and Maria Weston, each of whom had fourteen slaves. Amos Baxter owned 13, Elizabeth Duprat and George Shrewsbery each owned 12, Phoebe Lewis owned 11, James Johnston owned 10, Samuel Weston (trustee) owned 8, Peter R. Matthews and Jacob Weston each owned 7, J. A. Sasportas and Louias Decoster each owned 5, and others whose names are not so familiar owned from 1 to 6. The largest taxpayer among the "free persons of color" was Maria Weston, who owned $40,075 worth of real estate and paid $613.05 taxes. Other large taxpayers among these people were as follows:

Robert Howard, real estate, $33,900, slaves 5, taxes $491.

R. E. Dereef, real estate $23,000, slaves 14, taxes $384.

Wm. McKinlay, real estate $25,000, slaves—, taxes $354.48.

Jos. Dereef (Indian), real estate $16,000, slaves 6, taxes $242.

Elias Garden (Indian), real estate $14,000, slaves 3, taxes $227.

John L. Francis, real estate $11,600, slaves 7, taxes $182.40.

Jacob Weston, real estate $11,600, slaves 2, taxes $178.40.

Francis St. Marks, real estate $11,550, slaves 3, taxes $170.70.

Geo. Shrewsbery, real estate $5,500, slaves 12, taxes $153.

Samuel Weston, real estate $9,300; slaves 12, taxes $133.20.

R. Holloway, real estate, $9,200, slaves 12, taxes $131.80.

J. A. Sasportas, real estate $6,700, slaves 5, taxes $118.80.

Thos. R. Small, real estate $7,300, slaves 3, taxes $111.20.

There is ample material in Charleston for the making of one of the most interesting books covering the slave period in this country.

DISGUSTING SCENE AT WHIPPING POST.

Highway Robber Cries Pitiably Under the Lash at New Castle, Del.

Tears His Arm from a Manacle and Onlookers Denounce the Chief Warden as Whip Falls.

Special to Philadelphia Inquirer.

Wilmington, Del., May 18.—Delaware's legal barbarism, as many termed it, had a proper exemplification at the New Castle county workhouse this morning, when those present were greatly moved by the punishment inflicted upon Adam Ward, a young man who was sentenced to forty lashes for highway robbery.

Many of the spectators were sickened, and some of the crowd went so far as to denounce Chief Warden A. S. Meserve. There had been but a few lashes administered when blood showed on the back of Ward, which was unusually tender.

Tore Arm from Post.

Before the whipping was half over the man frantically tore his left hand from the post, waved it at Meserve and cried:

"For God's sake stop!"

His arm was bleeding from the manner in which he had torn it from the post, and thus added to the horror of the sight.

"Stand up, Ward, I am not doing this because I like it. The sentence of the court must be carried out," replied the warden, as the man's arm was put back into the manacle. The whipping continued, and Ward continued to shout pitiably.

"You brute, if I had a gun I would shoot you!" shouted one man in the crowd, and others denounced the warden, who had beclared that he was only carrying out the sentence of the court.

The Right Man.

"The right kind of a man would not take such a job," was the declaration of some in the crowd.

Those who belonged here were ashamed of the whole exhibition, though they declare that the warden used the lash much more lightly on Ward that it is usually used.

Benjamin Morris, colored, who was convicted with Ward, stood the punishment until the fifteenth lash, but from that time until the fortieth squirmed considerably. John Cameron took ten lashes for larceny without moving a muscle. William E. Conway received twenty lashes for house breaking; Harry Cahill, five lashes for larceny; Joseph Corbit, Fred Stockley, Martin Wilson and Charles Wilson ten lashes each for the same offense.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

The rape fever, which it is claimed that he colored brother has been affected with, has also affected our white brother within the last six weeks. Some white parties in Tennessee entered a man's house at the point of the pistol, took him out of bed and before his eyes assaulted his wife and fourteen-year-old daughter, then beat them all. In Pennsylvania another man assaulted his own daughter. He got eight years instead of the death penalty. In the same State another white man assaulted his four-year-old niece and afterwards cut her throat. Over in the southeast section of our city four whites captured a young white girl 12 years old and kept her in a barn all night, repeatedly assaulting her. In New York State Amelia Staffeldt, a young girl 15 years old, was assaulted and killed by Henry Becker, white. Last Saturday night on 14th street Robt. L. Anderson, white, assaulted a young girl, eight years old, living at the same house, a daughter of Mrs. Alice M. Gray. Judge W. G. Loving of Lovingston, Va., shot and killed Theodore Estes, who it is claimed drugged and assaulted his daughter Elizabeth. Over in London, England, the Liverpool police have captured a gang of white slave traffickers who have been decoying young white girls away and selling them to the rich planters in South America. Last Monday Miss Bird from Marlington, near White Sulphur Springs, while on an elopement tour with her intended was held up by two white men before her intended husband and repeatedly assaulted, he being tied to a tree. There are numerous other cases that could be cited. This goes to show that this raping business is not always done by the colored brother, as claimed. There are lots of crooks and thugs that are always on the move and the sooner they are landed behind the bars the better. We find that over three-fourths of the acts of crime that are tried before the Police Court here in the District of Columbia can be attributed to the cheap whiskey which retails at 20 cents per pint. We rest here.

Sam Flemings, a Negro of McGhee, Desha Co., near Pine Bluff, Ark., was lynched for simply whipping a white man.

The women mashers of Cleveland, Ohio, have gotten so bad that the Chief of Police detailed some of his best looking coppers to go about in plain clothes. They reported it unsafe for respectable men to travel in the crowd.

Mrs. John Zepi of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., in less than a year has the distinction of being maid, wife, mother, widow and wife. She remarried after her husband's death.

"APPLE SEED JOHNNY."

Tramp Who Is Making Himself Benefactor to Coming Generations.

Tresbein, O. — There wandered through this village last week an old tramp who a generation or two hence may come to be regarded as a second "Apple Seed Johnny." He is planting nut trees, so that the youth of the land in years to come will not be deprived of shellbarks and walnuts.

Not many years ago there was hardly a farm in the east that did not have at least one walnut tree, and there was not a stream which did not have growing along its banks hundreds of shellbark and hickory trees.

The demand for black walnut timber and the need for hickory wood in carriage manufacturing have made both these varieties of trees exceedingly scarce, and it will not be long before the joy of gathering the nuts will be lost to most children.

During the last three years the old tramp has been planting thousands of nuts. He seeks the out of way spots, since he wants the trees to have a fair chance to grow. The rocky sides of hills and the abandoned land at the edges of creeks are sought out, and when their benefactor is but a memory brown-cheeked youngsters will reap the fruits of his kindness and bless him.

Hatch Plot in Land Office.

Washington.—Hatching chickens in the file cases in one of the rooms of the general land office by the use of heat from a flue leading from the boilers that produce the electric power for the building is a new industry in which three women clerks have been engaged with great interest recently.

One of the women converted a file box into an incubator by substituting for it a box stuffed with cotton and containing three eggs.

She ascertained that the average temperature was 93 degrees, just right according to the books. But one night the flue got too hot and the eggs were cooked.

MADRE'S APRK FOR PICNICS.

Madre's Park is being fitted up for picnics, lawn fetes and other outdoor amusements. A new floor will be put in the pavilion this year. For terms and other information call and see M. A. D. Madre, 1314 Eighth street northwest.

A NEW LUNCH ROOM

THE BARBERS' AND PORTERS' LUNCH ROOM

919 E Street, N. W.

For Ladies and Gentlemen. Everything first-class.

J. L. Wood,
Proprietor.

READ THE BEE.

RICH HAVE WIRY HAIR

WALL STREET BARBER SAYS HE CAN TELL WEALTH BY BEARD.

Average Workingman Has Soft Whiskers According to Man Who Scrapes Millionaires—Latter Are Early Risers.

New York.—Joseph Bischoff, barber and hair cutter, in Wall street, who attends to the tonsorial wants of many of its most famous men, says that he can tell a multimillionaire by the hair on his face—that men of vast wealth have wiry and stiff whiskers and are hard to shave. The average workingman has a soft, fuzzy growth of hair on the face and can be scraped without special effort.

Thomas F. Ryan is Bischoff's most famous patron, and the barber goes to the financier's house every morning at 8:30 o'clock sharp. He also shaves members of the Stillman, Woodward, Rockefeller and Vanderbilt families, and says that in all his experience he has yet to meet the millionaire who wakes up in the morning with a grouch. Bischoff does most of his work at the homes of his rich patrons, and at his basement shop in Wall street during the day lesser lights of the financial district drop in for a shave, hair cut, or shampoo.

Bischoff can write a check for $200,000, and his signature will be honored in the great banking institutions with a celerity that will surprise his acquaintances.

The other day at the shop, while lathering the face of a ten dollar a week clerk, Bischoff gave his daily itinerary as follows:

"I get up every morning, including Sunday, at six o'clock. After shaving myself, dressing, and partaking of a mild breakfast, I hustle over to the residence of James T. Woodward, in East Fifty-sixth street, and reach there at 6:15. I find Mr. Woodward, who is the president of the Hanover National bank, fully dressed, waiting for his morning shave. He greets me kindly and is vigorous and bright eyed every morning.

"James Stillman, president of the National City bank, comes next, and I am booked to be in his dressing-room not later than 7:15. He lives in East Seventy-second street. I also take care of his son, James Stillman. While I am shaving the senior Mr. Stillman I often think of his cares, the enormous figures on his mind, and of his great responsibility. Then I look for lines on his face—lines of worry—and I am happy to say that I can't find them.

"Then comes Mr. Ryan. I reach his home on Fifth avenue at 8:30 o'clock, and let me say right now that I get there on the tick of the hour.

Generally I find him out of bed waiting for me. Sometimes he is in his pajamas. He slips on a dressing robe and says:

"'All right, Joseph; do the job as quickly as possible.'

"Everyone knows that Mr. Ryan is one of the greatest business men in the world, but I can say, after shaving him for almost 20 years, that he comes out of his sleep with a smile and a laugh, and is kindly, generous, and light hearted from the moment of his awakening.

"I rub the lather for five minutes, because Mr. Ryan has the strongest and stiffest hair of all the men I have ever shaved. The hairs are like as many wire nails. His eyes twinkle from the start of the shave to the finish, and I often wonder if he forms big corporations in his brain while I am shaving him.

"Just think, during the time I lather Mr. Ryan's face his investments will have made him $100. The scraping process takes up time enough for another hundred, and the bay rum and hair combing completing the shave increases Mr. Ryan's fortune about $300. He is liberal. I never have named a charity or a needy person to him that he has not asked how much it will take to mend the situation. If I say $2 or $100 it is all the same. Mr. Ryan has his hand in his pocket and gives me the sum I name.

"I next call on Mr. Ryan's sons in Liberty street. They are Allan, Cledennin and John—all chips of the old block. Then I go to Wall street and start the day's work in the shop. Among my callers are Vice President Vanderlip of the National City bank and Alexander Orr. I cut the hair of a lot of millionaire babies. William G. Rockefeller's boys are among them."

Device Really Burns Smoke.

Washington.—A device which will burn smoke is in operation in this city. It has not passed the experimental stage, but its success is reported as certain. At one of the large artificial ice concerns the device has been installed. The principle of the new method for doing away with smoke is to secure complete combustion by means of introducing a current of air into the furnace above the fire in such a way that the oxygen thus admitted immediately combines with the smoke and cinders that would otherwise be ejected from the stack. It is claimed that the device can be used in any furnace.

Musicless Sundays in Boston.

Boston.—Music in hotel dining rooms on Sunday is a violation of the law, according to a decision given by Chief Justice Bolster in a test case brought against the members of an orchestra playing at one of the Boston hotels. Judge Bolster fined each member of the orchestra five dollars

FIRE AS A SOCIETY EVENT.

How a Female Reporter Described the Blaze for Her Paper.

Kansas City.—The regular reporter was taking a vacation, according to the Neodesha Sun, and the editor was busy in the office, so when it was learned that on the previous evening there had been a fire in a remote part of the city the young lady who writes the society news was sent to bring in a report of it for the paper. She came into the office an hour later with the following very interesting account:

"Quite a number of people in this part of the city attended a fire last night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Blank, in Thirteenth street. Some went in carriages and buggies, but a majority walked. The alarm was sounded about 9:30 and many who attended the fire had just returned from church, consequently they were already dressed for the occasion.

"Mr. Blank was not at home, being out of the city on business; hence the affair will be quite a surprise to him when he returns. Mrs. Blank wore a light percale kimono and had her hair done up in kid curlers.

"The firemen responded readily and worked heroically to subdue the seething flames. Most of them were young and fairly good loooking. They were dressed in oilcloth coats cut short, with trousers to match. Their hat rims were narrow in front and broad behind and sagged down in the rear. The chief's hat was ornamented with an octagonal brass spike which stuck up above his head like a horn, giving him the appearance of a unicorn.

"When the flames broke out through the second story and cast a lurid hue over the surrounding buildings the view was one never to be forgotten. At a late hour the sightseers went home and all felt that they had passed an evening full of interest and excitement."

DOES A HEN SIT OR SET?

Presbyterian Ministers, Discussing English, Wrestle with Problem.

Philadelphia.—"Does a chicken sit or set?" was the momentous question that the Presbyterian Ministerial association was called upon to solve.

Rev. Dr. Henry G. Martin, of the West Grove Presbyterian church, made an address on "The Minister and His English," in which he called attention to the numerous grammatical errors made by clergymen in their pulpits.

When the speaker sat down Rev. Walter E. Oakford, of the Reformed Episcopal church, voiced a query which he said had been puzzling him for a long time.

"We set a hen," said Mr. Oakford, "but when once set I would like to know whether she is sitting or setting?"

Forty of the ablest Presbyterian ministers in the city were present, and their faces became grave as their minds wrestled with the problem. But Dr. Martin came to the rescue. He clarified the mental atmosphere of doubt with the following explanation:

"The hen is set upon the eggs, but after that she sits upon them," he explained, and the serious countenances of the clergymen relaxed.

In his address Dr. Martin called attention to many grammatical errors made in the pulpit. He said that although it would be humiliating, every pastor would be benefited if he enlisted the aid of a cultured man or woman to take heed of his errors and privately inform him of them after the service.

VALUE OF A RIGHT LEG.

Held by Surgeon Decrease Boy's Value Only 15 Per Cent.

Jersey City, N. J.—At just how much do you value a right leg, on which you have a foot, and mayhap toes with corns that smart and burn and tickle when damp weather comes?

When you are a half block from a speeding, tantalizing trolley car and making excellent time in its direction you think that the leg is invaluable, but the crudity of your estimate is impressed with severity on you when you realize that to be without that leg is only to detract 15 per cent, from your ability to get along in the world, according to a statement made by an expert on such matters, Dr. William J. Arlitz, a surgeon in St. Francis hospital. The physician testified to this in a suit for damages tried in the circuit court brought for a six-year-old boy.

The surgeon claimed that boys of tender years, when presented with a cork or wooden leg in exchange for one of the foot-bearing kind, with the accompanying corns and bunions, were able to become so proficient in its use that its presence was unknown to the ordinary observer, and that it could be detected only by careful examination.

"Why, boys can play baseball, ride a bicycle, run up and down stairs, and I have even seen one lad walk a slack wire after he had become accustomed to the use of the leg," said the surgeon.

Stops Work Till Eggs Hatch.

Detroit, Mich.—Rather than disturb a pair of robins who are setting on a couple of eggs Contractor E. E. Hartford has suspended operations on a house he is building on Goowin avenue. The nest was discovered in the skeleton of a window in the second story.

"I am very fond of birds," said Mr. Hartford, "and my men and I will see to it that the construction of the house does not interfere with the nest."

RUDESHEIMER

A quality wine; imported in the wood, bottled in the warehouse of CHRISTIAN XANDER.

$6 doz. qts. $6.50 25 pts.

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Old gold and silver bought.

Unredeemed pledges for sale.

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GOOD RED BLOOD

MAKES YOU FEEL GREAT.

Graham's Sulphur Compound.

This is a compound cleansing tonic remedy which we can recommend to those who desire a general blood and system medicine. Suitable for spring. It is an excellent blood purifier and enricher. Make a run-down, tired person eat better, feel better, sleep better and look better. It is a reliable, meritorious article, guaranteed under the pure drug law, and backed by the manufacturer's personal guarantee that if it does not give good results in every case the money paid will be promptly and cheerfully refunded. Especially beneficial in eczema, skin troubles, boils, pimples or any blood impurity.

A STRONG TESTIMONIAL:

I had a terrible case of eczema with intense itching, and after trying several physicians and a number of proprietary preparations without results, a friend advised me to take Graham's Sulphur Compound. I took two bottles, and am happy to say it effected a complete cure.

Respectfully,
W. D. Arrison, Cigar Dealer,
200 5th St., S. E., Washington, D. C.

Doesn't the above convince you? This is only one of many genuine testimonials from well-known Washington people.

$1.50 COUPON $1.50

Present this Coupon and we will give you the mammoth $1.50 size Graham's Sulphur Compound for $1.02. Only one bottle to a customer, and the Coupon must be presented. : : :

$1.50 COUPON $1.50

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PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE,
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$2 to $5 PER DAY

Is easily made by our agents. Will you be one? Besides allowing large profits we also give our workers choice of over 108 useful and beautiful articles *free*. We want a representative in your town to sell *Taylor's Hair Grower and Dandruff Cure* (pomade) and *Taylor's Face Cream and Beautifier* in 25 cent sizes. First to write, first to get agency. Write for our proposition today. It's a winner. Address, Taylor Remedy Co., Dept. 21 Louisville, Ky.

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LADIES wanting BETTER, LONGER and GLOSSIER hair can get a box of TAYLOR'S HAIR GROWER and DANDRUFF CURE (pomade) for 25c. at any drug store, or will be sent by mail to any address.

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To suit the most fastidious mind:
With taste and skill combined,
The best and finest you will find.

The Black Hand is divided into three societies of Italian criminals, viz.: The Mafia, the Reds and the Black Hand. The Black Hand is the worst of the Batch.

HOLLY MOUNT PURE RYE WHISKEY.
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Over 30,000 homes of our people have been filled with joy, because of the Protection of a great and powerful Union Order, which is using its strength and influence to secure better conditions for our people. This is the first and only great Union Order in this country, holding an International Union Charter from the Courts, which gives full Protection and Benefits to our race.

There is no color, race or sex discrimination in this Order. The negro has an equal standing with the white members, and can be elected to hold any office. Every effort is made to advance the condition of the members, by securing equal opportunities to work with other workmen, to learn the trades and to have steady work at high wages and Union hours.

The Grand Lodge donates $100.00 for the burial of each deceased member. A fine monthly Journal is published. A Membership Book of the Order is recognized by all Lodges everywhere. Distressed members are assisted. Each member and Subordinate Lodge has the privilege of buying stock in the Order, on low monthly payments, said stock paying 8 per cent interest, guaranteed.

A Leading Negro Deputy is wanted in each locality, AT ONCE, to form Lodges, sell Buttons, take Journal Subscriptions, sell Stock and act as DISTRICT DEPUTY ORGANIZER. This work can be done in spare hours, but many are devoting their whole time and attention to it. Big money is made by good hustlers.

Write at once. State name of this paper, and enclose 10 cents for full information and postage. Address

THE I. L. U. GRAND LODGE,
34 to 40 Canby Building, Dayton, Ohio.

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Formerly known as
"OZONIZED OX MARROW"

So STRAIGHTENS KINKY or CURLY HAIR that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with its length.

Ford's Hair Pomade was formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW" and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes kinky or curly hair straight, as shown above. Its use makes the most stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly hair soft, pliable and easy to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 2 to 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of Ford's Hair Pomade removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow and, by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly perfumed and harmless, it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. Ford's Hair Pomade has been made and sold continuously since about 1885, and label, "OZONIZED OX MARROW," was registered in the United States Patent Office, in 1874. Be sure to get Ford's as its use makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT and PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember that Ford's Hair Pomade is put up only in 50 ct. size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Prest. on each package. Refuse all others. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50 cts. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer can not supply you, he can get it for you from his jobber or wholesale dealer or send us 50 cts. for one bottle, postpaid, or $1.40 for three bottles or $2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention name of this paper. Write your name and address plainly to

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Charles Ford Prest
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Agents wanted everywhere.

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A stitch in time saves nine.

At this drug store are all the freshest drugs, choice perfumes and toilets. Before going to the Jamestown Exposition get your toilet articles at this store and save money.

Soda Fountain open the year round.

RICHARDSON'S,
Pure Drugs,
316 4½ Street, S. N.

MURRAY'S.

I have made extensive purchases for the Easter holidays, consisting of fine Toilets and high-class Perfumes, and beautiful and useful articles. Just the things for Easter presents, at prices to suit my customers.

George W. Murray,
Druggist.
Corner Second and D streets, S. W.